

ARMY



NAVY

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REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
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WHOLE NUMBER 762.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

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45	Peacemaker (Army).....	16.50	1.00	3.00
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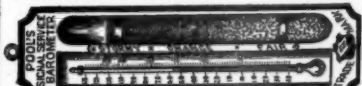
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Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
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St. Louis, Mo.—112 North 9th st.—Capt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf.

Washington, D. C.—1221 H st.—Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 5, DEPT. TEXAS, March 19, 1878.

The word "early" in fourth line of par. 1, G. O. 1, c. s., from these Hdqrs. is amended to read "easy."

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Captain A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M. New Orleans, La., will proceed to Alexandria, La., on business connected with the National Cemetery at that place (S. O. 36, March 15, D. G.)

Captain J. Brooke, member G. C. M. Newport Bks, Newport, Ky., March 20 (S. O. 31, March 14, D. S.)

A. A. Surgeon J. E. Tallon will report as medical officer to 2d Lieut. W. L. Geary, Adjutant, 12th Infantry, to accompany the Hdqrs and Band of the 12th Infantry from San Francisco to Ehrenberg, A. T., via Fort Yuma, Cal. Upon completion of this duty Surg. Tallon will return to his station, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., accompanying the Hdqrs and Band of the 8th Infantry from Ehrenberg (S. O. 39, March 7, M. D. P.)

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Ekin, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Nashville and Murfreesboro, Tenn., on business connected with the National Cemeteries at those places (S. O. 35, March 16, D. S.)

Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., will report at once to Dept. Commander, to accompany him on a tour of inspection (S. O. 21, March 9, D. A.)

Capt. J. F. Weston, Sub. Dept., will proceed from Helena to Carroll, M. T., on public business; and, on completion thereof, will return to his station at Helena (S. O. 32, March 20, D. D.)

Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Sub. Dept., will proceed from Sioux City, Iowa, to Spotted Tail Agency, D. T., on public business (S. O. 30, March 13, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. T. A. Davis, temporarily relieved from duty at Fort Dodge, Kas., and will proceed to Fort Wallace, Kas., for duty during the temporary absence of A. Surg. W. R. Steinmetz (S. O. 50, March 16, D. M.)

Captain J. F. Gregory, C. of E., member G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., per par. 4, S. O. 53, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 59, March 18, D. T.)

1st Lieut. W. B. Weir, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for duty as Ordnance Officer at that post (S. O. 26, March 16, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. E. W. DuBose, from duty at Cheyenne Agency, and is assigned to duty at Fort A. Lincoln. In addition to his present duties, Capt. E. D. Baker, Q. M. Dept., will, on and after the 1st of April, perform the duties of Depot Q. M. at Bismarck (S. O. 30, March 13, D. D.)

Capt. J. Simpson, A. Q. M., will proceed from Carlisle Bks, Penn., to Ft. McHenry, Md., taking with him Hosp. Steward A. Herbst, who will be brought to trial before G. C. M. by par. 2, S. O. 54, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 54, March 25, D. E.)

Capt. A. Mackenzie, Corps of Engineers, will relieve Major Godfrey Weitzel, Corps of Engineers, of the work under his charge, during the temporary absence of Major Weitzel on leave granted him in S. O. 46, March 4, 1878, from this office (S. O. March 23, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. S. L. S. Smith will proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, for duty; the contract of A. A. Surg. J. R. Harmer is annulled—to take effect upon the receipt of this order at the post where he may be serving (S. O. 60, March 19, D. T.)

Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., will make an inspection of the following National Cemeteries under his charge: Annapolis and Antietam, Md.; Gettysburg, Penn.; Grafton, West Va.; Ball's Bluff, Culpepper, Fredericksburg, and Winchester, Va. (S. O. 53, March 23, D. E.)

Surg. S. M. Horton, M. D., Fort McHenry, Md., March 25 (S. O. 54, March 25, D. E.)

Col. L. C. Easton, A. Q. M. Gen., will temporarily relieve Major C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., of his duties as Chief Q. M., Dept. of the East, and Post Q. M., N. Y. City (S. O. 23, March 23, M. D. A.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Twenty days, Major J. G. Chandler, Q. M., Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 29, March 12, D. S.)

Twenty days, 1st Lieut. J. Y. Porter, A. Surgeon, Key West Bks, Key West, Fla. (S. O. 29, March 12, D. S.)

Sixty months, on Surgeon's cert., Post Chaplain G. P. Van Wyck (S. O., March 21, W. D.)

Surg. Dallas Bache, Benicia Bks, Cal., extended one month (S. O. 41, March 18, M. D. P.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Maj. N. Vedder, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Fort Barrancas, St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, and Key West Bks, Key West, Fla., in order named, on the muster and pay rolls of Feb. 25; Major Wm. B. Rochester, P. D., will pay troops stationed at Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., on the muster and pay rolls of Feb. 28 (S. O. 27, March 4, D. S.)

Major W. P. Gould, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Oglethorpe Bks, Savannah, Ga., on the muster and pay rolls of Feb. 23 (S. O. 28, March 9, D. S.)

Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., paying the troops thereat on muster and pay rolls of Feb. 28 (S. O. 36, March 15, D. G.)

Major W. B. Rochester, P. D., will pay the troops stationed at Newport Bks, Newport, Ky., and Chattanooga, Tenn., on the muster and pay rolls of Feb. 28 (S. O. 32, March 14, D. S.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payment of troops to include the muster of Feb.

28, 1878: Major J. H. Eaton, Chief Paymaster, at Fort Vancouver, Vancouver Arsenal, and Forts Canby and Stevens; Maj. W. M. Mavndier, at Forts Walla Walla and Lapwai, and Camp Howard near Mt. Idaho; Maj. J. B. Keefer, at Camp near Spokane Falls, Fort Colville S. O. 23, March 5, D. C.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

So much of par. 4, S. O. 248, Dec. 7, 1877, from this office, as directs Conf. Sergt. A. W. Challinor to proceed to Camp Gaston, Cal., is revoked. Com. Sergeant C. Huntington is relieved from duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., and will proceed to Camp Gaston, Cal., for duty, to relieve Com. Sergt. J. Holzmer, who will proceed to Cheyenne, Wy. T. (S. O., March 21, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. F. H. L. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; A. E. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, I. T.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of four months and go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. M. Wesendorff (S. O., March 26, W. D.)

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C. D. K. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, Fort Keogh (S. O. 31, March 18, D. D.)

3rd CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H. M. New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. F. Schwatka, Spotted Tail Agency, ten days (S. O. 31, March 18, D. D.)

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. K. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.

5th CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. E. M. Fort McKimney, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. K. Camp Brown, W. T.; F. Fort Steele, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. P. P. Barnard is authorized to report to the C. O. Fort McPherson, Neb., for temporary duty, to complete business in connection with his former duties as A. Q. M. at that post (S. O. 26, March 16, D. P.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. J. S. Payne, five months (S. O., March 20, W. D.)

6th CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. M. Camp Hancock, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. G. Gordon, R. Q. M., will take charge of the military prisoners now at Camps Apache and Grant, A. T., and proceed with them to San Francisco, Cal. Upon his arrival in San Francisco, Lieut. Gordon will return to his station (S. O. 22, March 11, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Five months, to apply for extension of seven months, 1st Lieut. L. A. Abbott (S. O., March 22, W. D.)

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. G. H. I. K. L. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. Ft. Totten, D. T.; B. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

8th CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. F. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. J. M. Ropes, six months (S. O., March 20, W. D.)

9th CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; D. E. I. K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.

10th CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. L. M. Ft. Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Ft. Sill, I. T.; H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; F. Ft. Clark, Tex.; C. Ft. McKavett, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. S. Joutet and party will report to the C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the purpose of receiving and conducting to Fort Sill, Ind. T., the recruits belonging to companies of the 16th Inf. serving at Forts Sill and Reno, Ind. T. (S. O. 51, March 18, D. M.)

2d Lieut. T. W. Jones will proceed from Fort Sill, Ind. T., to Fort Clark, Tex., and report to Capt. J. N. Craig, 10th Inf., as a witness before a Court of Inquiry (S. O. 51, March 18, D. M.)

1st ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. E. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Capt. F. E. Taylor, C. P. Eakin, 1st Lieut. W. P. Van Ness, 2d Lieut. C. H. Clark, A. Todd, Additional 2d Lieut. D. Price, Jr., members, and 1st Lieut. E. H. Totten, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Adams, R. I., March 25 (S. O. 51, March 20, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. A. E. Millmore, Fort Preble, Me. (S. O. 52, March 22, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. S. S. Elder, three days (S. O. 51, March 19, D. E.)

Fire at Fort Adams.—A despatch dated Newport, March 25, says: "A fire broke out at Fort Adams last night shortly before 9 o'clock, when it was found that the quarters recently occupied by Lieut. J. L. Sher

man, of the 1st Art., were on fire. The flames are supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of a servant in putting hot coals in a barrel which was placed in an alley-way. Two engines from Newport were ordered at once, and responded with good cheer. They rendered good service. Within a hundred feet of the fire there was a large powder magazine. The officers broke through the quarters and saved this. The damage is considerable. All the garrison were up until nearly 3 o'clock. The quarters burned were those of Lieuts. Dillenback, Russell and Van Ness."

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. L. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.

Detached Service.—Lieut. Col. H. A. Allen, Capt. J. G. Ramsay, J. E. Wilson, 1st Lieut. E. L. Huggins, A. C. Taylor, 2d Lieut. H. Rowan, members, and 2d Lieut. W. A. Simpson, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort McHenry, Md., March 28 (S. O. 54, March 25, D. E.)

Capt. J. I. Rodgers, 1st Lieut. M. Crawford, Jr., J. H. Gifford, 2d Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, W. T. Howard, members, and 1st Lieut. B. Wager, J. A. of G. C. M. Camp G. D. Bailey, near San Antonio, Tex., March 22 (S. O. 61, March 20, D. T.)

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. R. Kelly, member, G. C. M. Fort Adams, R. I., March 25 (S. O. 51, March 20, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. C. A. H. McCauley, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 33, March 20, D. M.)

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. E. L. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

Relieved.—1st Lieut. H. R. Anderson from duty as member G. C. M. by par. 2, S. O. 37, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 42, March 14, M. D. P.)

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. H. Kiezie, 1st Lieut. S. A. Day, A. W. Vogdes, O. E. Wood, 2d Lieut. W. B. Homer, G. Adams, members, and 1st Lieut. E. R. Hills, Adjt., J. A. of G. C. M. Charleston, S. C., March 18 (S. O. 30, March 13, D. S.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. W. Willard, Fort Barrancas, Fla., one month, such extension however not to go beyond the 1st of May, 1878, the date on which he has been ordered to report for duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 21, March 21, M. D. A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency; H. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; D. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

Indian Agent.—1st Lieut. W. E. Dougherty, Acting Indian Agent at Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agencies, D. T. (S. O. 30, March 13, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Mt. Idaho, I. T.; H. I. Spokane Falls, I. T.; E. Fort Colville, W. T.

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; G. Camp Baker, M. T.

Masquerade.—The Helena (M. T.) News, of Feb. 28, gives a report of a masquerade at the residence of Surgeon Chas. R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., Feb. 26, in which about fifty persons participated. Mrs. Col. Henry L. Chipman wore a fancy costume; Mrs. Capt. Jas. A. Snyder appeared as "Nothing to Wear," in a dress of paper; Mrs. Capt. Daingerfield Parker as "King of Hearts"; Mrs. Fayette W. Roe as "Country Girl"; Mrs. Major John E. Blaine as "Martha Washington"; Mrs. Dr. Greenleaf as "Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square"; Miss Alice Higgins as "Little Red Riding Hood"; Miss Jennie Patterson as "Style"; Miss Allie Wheeler as a "Spanish Girl"; Miss Katie Gibbon as the "Child of the Regiment"; Mrs. Samuel Neel as "Comet," and Miss Jennie Warren as "Phantom." Among the officers appearing in costume were Col. Floyd-Jones, Lieut. Col. Chipman, Majors Blaine, Page, Parker and Bartlett, Col. Moale, Capt. Mitchell and Snyder, Lieuts. Hale, Jones, Krause, Henry, Stouch, Thies, Buttler, Roe and Wright.

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Steele, W. T.; C. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H. Camp Stambaugh; F. Fort Sanders, W. T.

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Kough, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and E. F. G. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Ft. Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; C. Glendive, M. T.; D. Fort Peck, M. T.

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, 1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, Fort Shaw, Mont. T., to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 26, March 25, M. D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. (now Captain) C. A. Coolidge, six months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., March 26, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; E. Camp Lowell, A. T.; G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. San Diego, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Relieved.—1st Lieut. T. Wilhelm, Adjt., from duty

as Recruiting Officer at Prescott, A. T. (S. O. 40, March 8, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. G. H. I. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; K. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. F. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; E. Fort Sanders, W. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. D. Devin, member, G. C. M. Omaha Bks, Neb., by par. 1, S. O. 142, series of 1877, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 27, March 20, D. P.)

Relieved.—Capt. F. Mears from duty as member G. C. M. Omaha Bks, Neb., by par. 1, S. O. 142, series of 1877, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 27, March 20, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Richardson, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles will proceed to Fort Griffin, Tex., and relieve 1st Lieut. D. F. Stretch of the command of that post and detachment of Co. E. Lieut. Stretch will proceed to Fort McKavett for duty (S. O. 61, March 20, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. D. H. Kelton, four months (S. O., March 25, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; H. Fort Custer, M. T.; B. C. F. Post No. 2, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. G. G. Lott, Adjt., Cheyenne Agency, D. T. (S. O. 33, March 20, D. D.)

Indian Agent.—Capt. T. Schwan, Indian Agent at Cheyenne Agency, D. T. (S. O. 30, March 13, D. D.)

Indian Supplies.—2d Lieut. G. LeR. Brown is detailed to witness at the Cheyenne Indian Agency, D. T., "each delivery of beef and other supplies" for the Indians, vice 2d Lieut. R. W. Hoyt, relieved (S. O. 33, March 20, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; C. D. P. Angel Island, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. W. L. Geary, Adjt., is detailed as Recruiting Officer at Prescott, A. T. (S. O. 40, March 8, M. D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.

Detached Service.—Col. P. R. DeTrobriand, Capt. F. E. DeCourcy, P. H. Ellis, 1st Lieut. J. B. Guthrie, H. M. McCawley, T. S. Mumford, 2d Lieut. A. McCrimmon, members, and 2d Lieut. M. F. Jamar, J. A. of G. C. M. Jackson Bks, La., March 25 (S. O. 37, March 19, D. G.)

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff.

Leave of Absence.—Three months, to apply for extension of nine months, Capt. G. W. Davis (S. O., March 26, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.; C. Fort Bliss, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. S. R. Stafford, 2d Lieut. J. F. C. Hegewald and D. D. Mitchell, members, G. C. M. Fort Wingate, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. 208, series of 1877, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 52, March 19, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect on or after the 5th proximo, to apply for extension of fifteen days, Lieut. Col. J. Van Vleet, Fort Wallace, Kas. (S. O. 51, March 18, D. M.)

Four months, with permission to go beyond sea, W. H. Clapp (S. O., March 26, W. D.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. I. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; A. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; F. Fort Snelling, Minn.

Change of Station.—Instead of proceeding to join his company, 1st Lieut. G. Rublen will, on his arrival at Bismarck, proceed to Camp Hancock and assume the duties of A. A. Com. of Sub. at that station (S. O. 32, March 20, D. D.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. Chance will report to the C. O. of Fort Snelling, for duty with recruits for posts in Mont. T. (S. O. 31, March 18, D. D.)

To Join.—Upon being relieved by Capt. E. D. Baker, Q. M. Dept., in the duties of Depot Q. M. at Bismarck, 2d Lieut. C. St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf., will proceed to join his company at Standing Rock (S. O. 30, March 12, D. D.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. C. St. J. Chubb from duty at Camp Hancock, D. T., and will join his company at Standing Rock, D. T. (S. O. 32, March 20, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; H. I. Newport Bks, Ky.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Detached Service.—Major W. H. Brown, 1st Lieut. H. H. Adams, C. B. Hinton, 2d Lieut. O. B. Warwick, members, and 2d Lieut. G. L. Turner, J. A. of G. C. M. Newport Bks, Newport, Ky., March 20 (S. O. 31, March 14, D. S.) Capt. J. Stewart, T. J. Lloyd, 1st Lieut. C. R. Paul, F. H. Barnhart, 2d Lieut. J. H. Todd, C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., W. T. Wood, members, and 2d Lieut. C. W. Williams, J. A. of G. C. M. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., March 22 (S. O. 30, March 13, D. S.)

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and K. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. G. Leefe, member,

G. C. M. Fort Dodge, Kas., by par. 1, S. O. 18, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 51, March 18, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. T. M. Wenle, Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 32, March 20, D. M.)

Four months, 1st Lieut. G. F. Towle (S. O., March 21, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and B. D. E. G. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harvey, Or.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. M. Hooton, Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 54, March 25, D. E.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. D. Cowles, member, G. C. M. Fort Dodge, Kas., by par. 1, S. O. 18, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 51, March 18, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; A. Fort Clark, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. M. W. Saxton will report at these Hdqrs (S. O. 58, March 16, D. T.)

1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis, having reported at these Hdqrs, will return to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 61, March 20, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; G. K. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—Major Z. R. Bliss, member, G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., per par. 4, S. O. 53, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 59, March 18, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. E. J. Stivers, three months (S. O., March 25, W. D.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 23, 1878.

Capt. H. E. Stansbury, 19th Infantry—Dismissed March 18, 1878.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, March 26: Capt. L. L. Langdon, 1st Art.; Capt. H. Jewett, 15th Inf.; Asst. Surg. C. Styer, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, 4th Inf.; Capt. H. B. Freeman, 7th Inf.; Asst. Surg. H. O. Pauling, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. A. D. Nelson, 12th Inf.; Col. I. Vogdes, 1st Art.

Enlisted Men Sentenced to Confinement.

One Month.—J. T. Holly, 9th Cav.; J. McCready, 1st Cav.; C. Wilber, A. 1st Cav.; J. O'Hara, 13th Inf.; P. Casey, recruit, 4th Cav.; J. W. Thompson, A. 6th Cav.; A. McMillon, D. 5th Cav.

Two Months.—P. Murray, K. 13th Inf.; J. M. Roberts, 1, 5th Cav.; W. J. Glennon, B. 3d Cav.; B. C. Longist, 1, 8th Inf.; F. Malley, B. 5th Cav.

Three Months.—W. Ward, E. 9th Cav.; G. K. Wilson, II, 5th Cav.; Corp. J. Ball, G. 23d Inf.; W. H. Thayer, H. 8th Inf.; H. Fischer, K. 4th Inf.; W. Schauer, C. 13th Inf.; J. Merklind, G. 22d Inf.; T. Gynan, A. 3d Cav.

Four Months.—J. Ward, A. 3d Cav.; J. Ryan, Band 13th Inf.; J. Morris, 1, 3d Cav.; W. R. Alexander, B. 8th Inf.; J. M. Roberts, 1, 5th Cav.; W. H. Long, B. 5th Cav.

Six Months.—A. Schall, H. 5th Cav.; J. Gradoff, H. 14th Inf.; G. Wilkner, G. 15th Inf.; J. Hicks, D. 3d Cav.; W. Patterson, M. 6th Cav.; C. Hausmann, Band 19th Inf.; P. D. Ingles, K. 19th Inf.; H. Schippert, K. 1st Cav.; C. McIntosh, K. 4th Inf.

One Year.—Sergt. J. Boley, G. 4th Cav.; W. T. Ehler, A. 15th Inf.; H. Opperman, E. 9th Cav.; H. Deprezin, G. 3d Cav.; J. Shay, II, 5th Cav.; R. Thompson, I. 9th Cav.; C. L. Martin, K. 19th Inf.; F. Deigleman, A. 19th Inf.; J. Williams, I. 4th Cav.; G. Robinson, F. 19th Inf.; J. H. Brewster, F. 4th Cav.; T. Joseph, G. 4th Art.; J. Campbell, K. 4th Inf.; P. Dunn, recruit, 8th Cav.; O. Berzelius, D. 21 Art.; E. L. Swartz, K. 12th Inf.

Eighteen Months.—J. M. Jones, L. 7th Cav.

Two Years.—A. Seelman, M. 5th Art.; J. W. Stokes, G. 6th Cav.; G. Hatch, B. 2d Cav.; P. Connell, B. 8th Cav.

Three Years.—A. Montross, A. 15th Inf.; S. D. Evans, H. 5th Cav.; J. W. Flawell, D. 5th Cav.; F. E. Squires, L. 1st Cav.; G. Johnson, I. 1st Cav.; C. P. Mitchell, I. 4th Inf.; A. Fox, M. 3d Cav.; J. Murray, G. 4th Inf.; E. A. Gram, G. 2d Cav.

Three Years and Six Months.—M. Quirk, I. 12th Inf.

Four Years.—W. Delhanty, C. 12th Inf.; J. Shields, A. 20th Inf.; B. T. Hammond, D. 2d Inf.

Ten Years.—F. McDonald, I. 6th Cav.

Enlisted Men Released from Confinement.

W. H. Haynes, C. 8th Cav.; F. W. Rashleigh, F. 1st Cav.; E. Forrest, D. 1st Cav.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A DESPATCH to the daily papers from Chicago reports that an official despatch has been received by General Sheridan from Capt. Williams, covering the report of a scout in the far North, under date of Feb. 23. This scout states that a hunting party, estimated to number 500 or 600 hostile Sioux warriors was found encamped on the Upper Beaver Creek, below Dry Fork, and infesting the hills in the Big Bend of the Milk River, in Montana, northwest of Ft. Benton, in the reservations of the Blackfeet and other Indians. Following up Frenchman's Creek about 20 miles, the scouts met a party of half-breeds returning from Canada. The Indians said that before the Cheyennes crossed over they (the former) had about 2,000 lodges, and the Cheyennes had about 160 lodges. The scouts had often been among them, and they thought that the above estimate was nearly correct. The Teton (Sioux) would average nearer three men to the lodge than two, which would give about 5,500 or 6,000 fighting men. The Cheyennes were more crowded, and it was estimated that they had between 5,000 and 6,000 warriors. The Indians told the scouts that "as long as no one hunts us we will hunt nobody, but if any one comes across our path, he will get it just the same." The scouts say that this means that if they meet any of our soldiers in that country they will fight them if strong

enough. The scouts state that the Indians now have a great many camps, extending from Frenchman's Creek to the Wood Mountain. Wherever there is wood to be found they have a camp. The Indians are reported to be more liberally supplied with ammunition than any Indians the scouts ever saw. Most of them wear two or three belts full of cartridges. They told the scouts that they got all the ammunition they wanted from traders who came into their camps from Cypress Hill and Wood Mountain.

From Chicago also comes the report that General Sheridan, March 23, renewed his recommendation that a military post be established at some suitable point on Milk River, in response to a request from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. On the 23d of last October, in a communication to Gen. Sherman, he first made the recommendation, and several times since it has been renewed. He believes that the establishment of a post on Milk River, not far from the British line, would enable the military to prevent serious complications, and perhaps result in a large saving of human life. The General thinks that an appropriation of \$100,000 or \$150,000 might be judiciously expended in this way.

Another despatch dated Ottawa, Ont., March 24, says: The cause of the troubles in the Northwest which have given rise to fears of a general Indian uprising is an ordinance passed by the Northwest Council, March, 1877, making the needless killing of the buffalo a misdemeanor punishable by fine and for a second offence by imprisonment. The half-breeds say that this is an undue interference with their rights, and to frighten the authorities have been tampering with the Blackfeet, Crees, and other tribes, and have endeavored to persuade these Indians that the Government intended to deprive them of the privilege of killing the buffalo altogether. The police report that the Indians were inclined to listen to the half-breeds, but Crowfoot, Rainy Chief, Heavy Shield, Three Bulls, Red Crow, and other head men of the Blackfeet and Bloods waited on the officers, and their fears were set at rest. So far as the police can ascertain, there is now no cause for alarm. Sitting Bull and his people still profess undying devotion to the Canadian government, though they threaten as usual to make war upon the United States in the spring.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1878.

THE vote in the House on the Naval Appropriation bill indicated pretty clearly that they did not desire at that time to go into the matter of reducing the pay of the Navy. The bill passed just as it came from the committee, the amendment of Mr. Willis reducing the pay of the midshipmen to \$800 being rejected at once. Naval officers consider this as indicating that there will be a majority in favor of allowing the pay to remain as at present fixed. It is said, however, that the Naval Committee of the House will wait until they see how Mr. Bragg's bill for reducing the pay of the Army fares before bringing up the Naval Pay bill. Fortunately for the Navy there are no members of their committee who have any particular grievance, and if they had not been egged on by the warriors of the Military Committee it is probable that nothing would have been said of a reduction of the pay.

Messrs. Banning and Bragg are both very hostile to the Army. They have found in the examination before the committee some things which they consider abuses, and they are not satisfied with simply trying to correct them. They wish to slash at the number and reduce the pay so much that it would be impossible for the retired officers particularly, to live in a respectable manner. Now Mr. Bragg ought to have rather a kindly feeling for the Army, for he was treated very tenderly during the short time he was in it. Had the charges which were preferred against him about the time of the Military Commission in the case of Wirtz been pushed, something much worse than dismissal might have been his lot. And his conduct while a member of that commission being such that he had to be relieved from it, was something from which he alone was to blame, and he ought to feel very grateful to some one for getting off as well as he did. And then when Mr. Bragg's son failed to pass his examination to enter the Military Academy, it certainly was very kind and considerate for the Superintendent to inform Mr. Bragg that both he and the son would be saved a mortification if he would withdraw his son's name at that time, so that he could prepare himself by study for a trial at another time. These considerate acts on the part of officers of the Army appear to have stirred up all the venom in his nature against them.

There was once a Bragg in the Army—Braxton by name. He was in the artillery, as all the world knows. He, too, was at times a cross-grained fellow. He stuck pins into General Scott, worried General Taylor, and threatened to whip General Wool. He was a man of some parts, but as is often the case he was by some considered a great man for the reason that he abused and belittled every one else. When the Army was increased in 1855, Jeff. Davis, then Secretary of War, offered a Majority of Cavalry to Bragg, which he declined, but he said that he hoped Geo. H. Thomas, then Captain of the 3d Art., might receive the appointment, and Mr. Davis agreed to it. That is the way the dear old fellow got into the cavalry. Thomas knew of Bragg's action in the matter, and in speaking

of it he always used to say: "Bragg is not such an ill-natured man, he is only dyspeptic." Perhaps some one will say as much for our Bragg.

Banning, or "truthful William" as we have heard he was called somewhere in the West, is generally hostile, but West Point is his "strong hold." He professes to believe that all the West Point officers are down on the civilian appointments, and he endeavors to establish this on all occasions. An officer who was dismissed and who was an applicant for restoration was recently before the committee, and he was asked if the West Pointers were not down upon him, and he replied that they were the ones from whom he always received the most kindness and consideration. That answer was considered unnecessary, and we will not probably see it in print. Another officer who was dismissed for being grossly intoxicated while officer of the day in the presence of the enemy was asked if he was a graduate of West Point, and the reply was that he was not. "Oh, I thought so," said Mr. B., in a tone as much as to say, "poor fellow, had you only been a West Pointer they would never have persecuted you thus."

Now, the truth is, there is no such prejudice in the Army against those who are not graduates of the Military Academy. Every intelligent officer of the Army will tell you that nothing of the sort exists except in the minds of persons who are inimical to the Army, and who wish to stir up a strife among officers who are the best of friends.

The Military Committee of the House had General Macfeely before them yesterday. Messrs. Banning and Maish were the only members of the committee present. Mr. Bragg was absent, having been called away to Wisconsin by the very sudden death of his son, which occurred on Sunday last. After some questions concerning the Commissary Department of the Army, Mr. Banning remarked:

"We perceive that the forage of the Assistant Q. M. General (old Van) is sent to one Mrs. Carroll."

"Don't know any such lady," said the jolly Commissary-General.

"Well, here it is," said Mr. B., opening a big bundle of papers, and pointing out in the column of "where delivered." "Asst. Q. M. Gen.'s forage delivered at Q. Mrs. Carroll."

"Oh! I see," said General M., "delivered at the Quartermaster's Corral."

"What?" said Banning. Mr. Maish turned away to smile. "The Corral, where the public horses are kept," said Gen. M., with a curious twinkle of his eye.

"Hush," said Mr. Banning. "My God! I thought that was Mrs. Carroll; don't let this get out on me."

"I have nothing more to ask," continued Mr. B.; and turning to Mr. Maish he said, "Gen. Maish, have you anything to ask?" "Oh! no," he replied, "I have been sufficiently amused at your questions." Mr. Maish, be it known, is very friendly to the Army, but being a Republican he is in the minority of the committee.

The bill which has been introduced requiring the assembling of a Court of Inquiry to investigate the matter of the dismissal of Major Haller, late of the 7th Infantry, will recall some reminiscences of the Army of the Potomac and of the reign of Mr. Stanton. Major Haller was in command of the troops at the Headquarters of the Army in Virginia in 1863, when Gen. McClellan was in command, and when Burnside was placed in command of that Army. Haller still remained at Headquarters. Just after the disastrous attack on Fredericksburg an officer of the Navy, who was a connection of Major Haller, was spending the evening socially, and he was to remain all night with the Major at his tent. In conversation over a little punch the matter of the recent attack was mentioned, and Haller remarked that he presumed the attack had been made by an order from Washington. The conversation turned upon McClellan, and the Navy officer made some very abusive remarks about him. Haller was no partisan or politician, but he mildly defended his old commander, for which his friend denounced him as a "traitor." In those days, with a certain class, all who were not Stantonites were rebels and traitors. Of course Major Haller objected to being thus classified, but he could not turn his guest out of his tent, and he said only what was proper to be said on the occasion. The guest, however, had worked himself into a white heat, and he declared that he would go away and remain with another officer, who, by the way, was a warm personal friend of McClellan. This friend expostulated with the naval officer for the affront he had put on Major Haller, and the next morning he wrote a note making many apologies for his conduct. Some weeks after this, however, he wrote to the Secretary of War, reporting Major Haller for having made disloyal remarks in defending McClellan. This was all that was necessary in those times to stir up all the venom in Stanton's soul, and without a word of explanation from Major Haller, and without giving him a chance to say a word, he was summarily dismissed from the Army. At that time Major Haller had been twenty-four years in Service, and he had always had a good record. The officer who made the report did send Major Haller a copy of his letter to the Secretary, and the gentleman who was a witness to the whole affair declared the statements there made to be without foundation. Haller could get no redress and he retired to the far west to await a time when justice could be done him. With no fortune, and turned out to support himself and his family, as he best could, he has waited for nearly fifteen years for a hearing, and his old friends will be rejoiced to hear that there is a prospect of success for him.

It is impossible to understand the vindictiveness of the "great War Secretary" towards McClellan and his friends. Major Colburn, of the Adjutant-General's Department, was relieved from the staff of McClellan at the time the latter was ordered to Trenton, and he was placed on duty at the War Department. When Stanton saw him there he growled out: "What is that man doing here?" He was told that he had been

relieved from the staff of McClellan. "Send him away at once," was the surly reply.

The majority of the Senate Military Committee have not agreed to Mr. Spencer's bill to compel retirement at 63. Mr. Spencer, the Chairman of the Committee, has made a minority report strongly urging the passage of the bill. Senators Maxey and Burnside, of the majority, say that it would compel the retirement of Generals Meigs and Humphreys—men too valuable to lose at this time.

A General Court-martial for the trial of Col. A. V. Kautz, 8th Infantry, is ordered to convene at Omaha, Neb., on the 1st of May next. The following named officers are on the court: Brig.-Gen. Augur, Brig.-Gen. Crook, Col. Kilburn, Asst. Com. Gen. of Subsistence; Col. King, 9th Infantry; Col. Barry, 2d Artillery; Col. Pitcher, 1st Infantry; Col. J. E. Smith, 14th Infantry; Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Infantry; Col. Rugus Ingalls, Asst. Q. M. Gen.; Col. Palmer, 2d Cavalry; Col. Flint, 4th Infantry; Major H. B. Burnham, Judge-Advocate.

Captain Geo. Brown, U. S. Navy, is here as a member of a delegation (or fathering it) from Indians, who desire the establishment of a mint at Indianapolis. The captain expects, before he leaves New York, in command of the *Alaska*, about the middle of May, to see a bill for this purpose pass Congress. Chief Engineer Jas. W. King, from Boston, is before the Naval Investigating Committee. His revised edition of "European Ships of War," a work more sought after by princes and potentates and the community at large, than almost any other, is in the hands of the public printer. The second edition will be far superior to the first. Captain D. L. Braine, who could not understand why he should be so suddenly ousted from the *Colorado* and booked for the *Harford*, while his seniors, with less sea service and much longer at home, were undisturbed, has paid his respects to the authorities at Washington. He seems to have satisfied them that he asked nothing more than was just, and returned to his command, where he is to remain until the three years usually allotted expire. Among the other naval officers here are Commander R. W. Meade, who wants a command at sea, even if it be for a cruise in the South Sea Islands where, it will be remembered, he opened the way to the more recent important developments in the Samoan group, and Commander Milton Huxtu, who has recently returned from Constantinople, where he had the command of the *Despatch* and was on confidential relations with Minister Maynard, and was ordered home to stand his examination for promotion to captain. EBBT.

CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed the bill, S. 901, authorizing the transfer of a portion of Fort Fetterman reservation to the Interior Department for settlement.

The House has adopted a resolution asking the Secretary of War what steps have been taken to protect Western Colorado against the Utes, whether Fort Garland is located so as to afford the best protection against them, and whether with a new post established Fort Garland would be needed.

A letter was received from the Secretary of War recommending the repeal of R. S. 1233, providing for the detail of company cooks.

Among the bills introduced into the House are the following: H. R. 4108, for the relief of Norman Ward; H. R. 4003, amending R. S. 1392, and changing the manner of appointing Assistant Engineers, U. S. N.; H. R. 4005, for the relief of Lieut. Thos. Blair, 15th Inf.; H. R. 4037, to fix the pay of enlisted men; H. R. 4091, "to enforce by appropriate legislation the will of the people in regard to the disabled soldiers of the late war."

The following bills have been reported adversely: S. 281, for the relief Capt. Gaines Lawson; S. 741, for the relief of Christopher H. McNally; petition of P. Asst. Engineer Absalom Kirby for additional pay.

Bills Passed by the House.—H. R. 3120, for the relief of Mrs. Gen. Custer; H. R. 2173, granting a pension to Edwin F. Lewis, late U. S. N.; H. R. 2519, for the relief of Mrs. Lieut.-Col. Jas. Totten; H. R. 3115, granting a pension to Mrs. Benj. T. Totten, U. S. N.; H. R. 3117, granting a pension to Mrs. Adolphus E. Watson, late U. S. N.

March 25th, Mr. Banning introduced the last amended edition of his Army bill. We note the following changes, in addition to those in the original bill, noted in the JOURNAL of March 16. The number of artillery regiments is increased to four; the number of 2d lieutenants in a company of cavalry and infantry is fixed at two, the corporals at four, the privates, infantry 85, cavalry 100. The authorization of an extra 2d lieutenant is stricken out, and the majors in a regiment of infantry are limited to two. The words "of cavalry" after the rank of officers of the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's and Pay Departments are stricken out, except in the case of Assistant A. G.'s; also the proviso that officers detailed as A. I. G.'s shall have the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. The Chief of Supplies is to have the rank of "colonel" instead of "colonel of cavalry," and the "Inspector" is to be promoted to the first vacancy. The number of captains in the Department of Supplies is limited to 35, including detailed officers, but temporary details are authorized.

The authorization of an increase of officers in case of the transfer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is stricken out. It is no longer provided that the Major-General is to be General-in-Chief, the brigadiers are reduced to one A. D. C., and the proviso that the assignment as A. D. C. shall not increase rank or allowances is stricken out. The services as an enlisted man, of an officer promoted from the ranks, is to be given in the register, and is to be included in the estimate of his length of service under the retiring clause, which changes the age from 62 to 65. Finally the clause repealing sections 1104, 1108, 1218, 1253, 1316, R. S., is stricken out. It is evident that Mr. Banning finds that he must throw over some of his deck load if he would bring his leaky craft into port.

The New York *Tribune* says: An examination of the journals of the House for the corresponding sessions of the XLIIIrd and XLIVth Congresses shows that the Appropriations Committee is not so far behind hand

* On Monday an order from the War Department was read relieving General Bragg, one of the members of the court, from further service on the commission. This led to a sharp colloquy between the court and Mr. Baker, one of Wirtz's counsel. The latter gentleman requested to know the reason for General Bragg being relieved, when the court replied: "You cannot ascertain. It is none of your business. Go on with the examination."—From Report of the Wirtz Trial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 7, 1865.

with its work as has been popularly supposed. The following brief table shows the date at which each of the twelve regular appropriation bills were reported in the first session of the XLIII and XLIVth Congresses respectively, and the date at which they were passed by the House, with similar statistics for the present session, as far as there are any:

Title of Bill.	1878.		1876.		1874.	
	Repr'd.	Passed.	Repr'd.	Passed.	Repr'd.	Passed.
Mil. Academy.	Jan. 16	Feb. 14	Jan. 11	Feb. 1	Mar. 17	May 11
Fortifications.	Jan. 22	March 6	Feb. 15	Jan. 9	Feb. 12	
Con. and Dip.	Feb. 4	" 13	Jan. 28	Feb. 11	April 24	May 16
Deficiency.	Mar. 9	" 20	April 11	April 12	April 18	May 15
Naval.	Mar. 11	" 21	May 5	May 23	Jan. 7	Jan. 15
Pension.	Mar. 19	" "	Jan. 11	Jan. 14	May 21	May 21
Army.	" "	" "	June 12	June 19	Jan. 5	Feb. 11
Indian.	" "	" "	May 18	June 4	March 4	May 11
Post Office.	" "	" "	April 25	May 18	April 23	May 21
River & Harbor.	" "	" "	April 10	April 10	April 30	May 11
Sundry Civil.	" "	" "	June 30	June 24	June 5	June 15
Legislative, etc.	" "	" "	March 8	April 28	Feb. 16	April 28

From this table it will be observed that six of the regular appropriation bills have already been reported, and five of them have been passed by the House. Only one of them (that for the support of the Navy), often gives rise to long debate; and the fact that that bill was passed by the House, exactly as it was reported from the committee, without a single amendment, is, to say the least, a good sign for the rapid progress of business hereafter. It may, therefore, be said that there is nothing in the present condition of the business of the House to prevent an adjournment early in June, and as there is an almost universal desire among Representatives to get home before the hot weather comes on and before the Congressional Conventions are held, there is every reason to believe that they will do so.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.—Concerning the allowance of quarters to officers, a "Line Officer" writes a letter to the N. Y. Times, in which he says:

At a post on the frontier, 2d Lieut. A. has a little cottage, with two good, assignable rooms, kitchen and outhouses, if he have a family, or two assignable rooms at a crowded post, and live at a general mess, if he be unmarried, and when he goes into the field he does not forfeit them, but has his share of canvas in addition, while 2d Lieut. B., stationed in Washington, has two rooms paid for at \$18 per month, being \$36, but he must hire a house which costs him, at the very least, \$50 per month, and the difference, \$14, he pays out of his own pocket. Both have the same pay, the same fuel, and the same forage, if mounted, issued to them in kind. So where are the "extra allowances" which are so "unjust in the extreme?" In the fertile imagination of a head empty of brains. General Sherman lives at the Ebbitt House in Washington. By the regulations he is entitled to five rooms. What gentleman of equal position, responsibility, and social standing lives in a less number? If General Sherman made his headquarters at a military post he would have a house containing five rooms, with all the appurtenances of yard and comforts of a home; in lieu of which, because by law he is required to live in Washington, he takes these rooms at a hotel, because a house containing such rooms as he requires would cost him at least \$100 per month in excess of what rent the Quartermaster would pay his landlord, that is \$90; and I venture to say mine host, Willard, than whom there are none better or more gracious, receives for rent a monthly check for near the sum of \$100 in addition to what the Quartermaster pays him for General Sherman's rooms. So, too, with all other officers stationed in Washington as enumerated in the article. Those who rent houses have only the allowance of rooms for their grade paid for by the Government, and make up the balance themselves, getting only the bare walls and incurring heavy outlay for furniture besides, which is always sacrificed every move they make in changing station. Officers live at West Point just as they do at all military posts; they get their allowances of quarters, so far as the Government has them. In some houses two families live. As many as three unmarried lieutenants are occupying two rooms in the angle of Cadet Barracks. Three others occupy a house containing four rooms. Each one furnishes his quarters according to his means, and very few have anything outside of their pay, and if there is anything palatial about the place it is only the glorious mountain and river scenery, and altogether outside of any of the quarters, from the Superintendent's down to the Master of the Sword. The assistant Professors and a few others having like responsibilities do receive some extra pay, provided for by law and dictated by experience (but Gen. Townsend's son is not one of these), but the majority of officers there get no more pay than like grades elsewhere. The cost of living at that post is excessive as contrasted with average stations in the Service, and in this respect is exceeded by exceptional places only. The officers are in a sense always "on parade," and clothing is always an extra tax to them during their four years term of service there.

MAJOR RUNKLE'S CASE.—EX-Secretary Belknap appeared, March 25, before the Senate Judiciary Committee to testify in the case of Major Runkle, which is before the committee for investigation as to whether the order of President Hayes revoking the proceedings in the court-martial which dismissed Major Runkle from the service, and restoring him to his rank in the Army with pay, was in conformity with law. Major Runkle and his counsel claim that under the articles of war the order of the Secretary of War is not sufficient evidence of the confirmation of the findings of the court-martial; that in order for the President to confirm, in any degree, the finding of the court, he must indorse in his own handwriting the confirmatory order or must write the confirmatory order himself. No order bearing the endorsement of ex-President Grant, by his signature, being found in the record, Major Runkle presented his case to President Hayes, who interpreted the law according to Major Runkle's views and acted upon the case precisely as though it had never been finally adjudicated by President Grant. General Belknap informed the committee that he issued his order in the Runkle case at the verbal direction of President Grant, and that it was in accordance with the usual form of procedure during his term of office as Secretary of War.

General Grant will return some time in the coming autumn, and it is proposed in Philadelphia to give him an enthusiastic greeting. A committee has been appointed which is quietly arranging the details. He is to be met in the bay by distinguished men from all parts of the country, and all his officers and soldiers who can go to Philadelphia are to welcome him to shore and attend him to his temporary residence. The money necessary has already been subscribed by eminent citizens, and although the ceremonies are to be conducted in the name of the Commonwealth, the city will not be asked for contributions.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN W. HOGG, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Geo. F. Cutter.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Edw. T. Nichols.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASTRONOMY, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, " Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.
Commodore John C. Feibiger, " Washington, D.C.
Commodore J. Blakely Croighton, " Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Pierce Crosby, " League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, " New London.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN W. B. REMEY, U. S. M. C., has been detached from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, and ordered to Washington for duty.

THE Department has received a telegram dated the 27th March, announcing the death of Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph E. Painter (in charge of stores at Nagasaki), on the 15th March.

THE *Enterprise*, Commander, Remy, arrived at Pensacola March 24, from New Orleans. She has completed her surveys opposite New Orleans, and is on the way to Hampton Roads.

COMMANDER W. S. SCHLEY, in a despatch dated Feb. 10, reports his arrival in the *Essex* at Rio de Janeiro from St. Helena. All well on board. The ship was anchored low down in the bay and communication with the shore interdicted, except in sending requisition for necessary supplies. He expected to sail immediately for Montevideo.

SINCE the President's approval of the James Gordon Bennett Polar Expedition bill, the Secretary of the Navy has received a number of applications from naval officers asking to be detailed for the expedition. The bill provides that the officers necessary to officer the ship may be detailed with their voluntary consent, by the Secretary of the Navy.

WITH the advent of spring the much needed clearing up of the grounds at the League Island naval station has been begun, and the new commandant will soon have the disgraceful condition which the place has presented for several years corrected. The Examining Board of Engineers has not been in session for nearly a week, there being no candidates before it. Asst. Engineer Jos. H. Mickley is expected to appear next. The *Tallapoosa* arrived from Boston and Newport, March 27, and was to sail next day for Norfolk.

THE *Suvarata* left Cape Haytien Feb. 26, and arrived at Port au Prince March 1. The usual calls and courtesies were exchanged. The Haytien Secretary of State and the U. S. Minister visited the ship. On March 6 she expected to leave, doubling Cape Tiburon, and if wind and weather was suitable, visit Santo Domingo city; otherwise she would steer for the Spanish Main and probably touch at Santa Marta, Savanilla, Cartagena and Aspinwall, and possibly at La Hacha and Porto Bello.

THE board of which Commodore Thos. H. Stevens was President, which had been in session at Chester, Penn., two or three months, examining the iron-clad *Puritan*, was dissolved last week. The question of determining the value of the *Puritan* as a war vessel and what she required to make her entirely formidable, and the cost of so doing, was of such importance as to require complete and thorough calculation of the strength and resistance of every inch of her. It is said that a large expenditure will be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the board, and to make her a formidable iron-clad vessel.

A TELEGRAM from Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green, dated at Life Station No. 5, March 23, to the Secretary of the Navy, announces that 57 bodies of the *Huron's* crew had been taken up and were ready for shipment to Annapolis. There were 7 more to be removed, and he expected to leave for Norfolk on Monday. A later despatch reports his arrival at Norfolk on Monday with 63 bodies, which were sent Tuesday evening to Annapolis, where they arrived Wednesday, and were interred in the Naval Cemetery. Chaplain Robt. Henderson reading the burial service in the presence of a large company of spectators. The Marines fired a salute over the graves.

THE *Wyoming*, which sailed from New York March 16 with the agricultural and miscellaneous exhibits for the Paris Exposition, returned to the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday, having sprung a leak on the starboard side near the bow when three days out, a distance of about four hundred and ten

miles. Although no immediate danger was apprehended, yet in view of the fact that there was a short supply of coal, it was deemed prudent to return. The leak was discovered on Tuesday morning, when the vessel was under sail with a fair wind and following sea. Various experiments were tried during the day, and towards evening the sails were taken in and steam was again applied. Then the leak was scarcely noticeable, showing that it was located above the point to which the water reached when the vessel was under steam. The cargo will not be discharged during the process of stripping in the docks, unless it should be found that the damage cannot be repaired within two or three days.

A WASHINGTON despatch, of March 27, to the N. Y. World, says: The contest over the nominations of J. W. Easby to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of the Navy Department, and Geo. F. Cutter to be Pay Director-General of the Navy, was transferred from the Committee on Naval Affairs to-day to the Senate. It was agreed unanimously to report Mr. Cutter's nomination favorably, and by a vote of 4 to 3—all the Democratic members of the committee voting in the negative—to report Easby's nomination adversely. The nomination failed at the October session, and was renewed by the President over a month ago, when an adverse report was agreed to. The chief objection to Easby's nomination, it really appears, is that it was made over the head of his senior in the Construction Department, who is a Democrat in politics, while Easby is a Republican.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the *Monongahela*, which was at Singapore Feb. 13, would sail from there Feb. 16 for Sarawak, Labuan, Manila, and Hong Kong, expecting to make the latter port about the 15th March. He says: "On her arrival at Hong Kong Admiral Patterson will hoist his flag on this ship, and until the arrival out of the *Richmond*, the regular flagship, she will continue so. From Hong Kong it is expected the *Monongahela* will run on to Nagasaki and Yokohama. The boilers of this ship are in a very bad condition, and it is feared that they will not hold the cruise out, they having broken down twice since leaving New York. The health of the crew is very good, and it will be the result of the unceasing efforts of our excellent captain if the *Monongahela* becomes the "crack" of the squadron in drills and exercises. The *Tennessee* sails for the United States about the middle of March from Hong Kong."

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER JOHN W. JORDAN sailed from New York last week in the mail steamer for Havre to join his ship, the *Portsmouth*. The day before the departure of the *Portsmouth*, Mr. Jordan was summoned to Washington to testify before the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, in regard to matters connected with one of the consuls on the Asiatic station, and his presence was considered of such importance that although his ship was to sail the next day, and he would be left behind, he could not be excused. As the *Portsmouth* could not be delayed she sailed without him. Worse than this, the steward was left behind with all the fresh provisions, and the officers will have to live on the Navy ration on the way over. However, that is of little consequence; he can make up on reaching the French cuisine. P. A. Paymaster Jordan swore that while lying at Shanghai forty sailors of his ship were arrested by Vice Consul Bradford and fined sixteen dollars each, which, amounting to six hundred dollars, he paid, stopping it from the pay of the sailors. This sum should have been turned in by the Consul, but search at the Department shows that it was never accounted for. Sailors on the *Kearsarge* were fined to the amount of three hundred dollars, of which only vouchers for twenty-five dollars can be found. These are only samples of a large number of similar peculations which the committee have unearthed.

THE approaching retirement of Professor Yarnall, attached to the Naval Observatory, has been followed by an avalanche of applicants for the professorship of mathematics to become vacant, most all of whom are gentlemen of ability and well backed by professional and political influences. The majority of the applicants are said to be Navy officers who are willing to give up the positions they now hold for the purpose of entering the corps of mathematicians. The Observatory looks upon this appointment as closely connected with it, inasmuch as it has recently lost some of the professors who were stationed there, and will lose the one about to be retired. The Naval Academy has of late years laid claims to the appointments to be made in the corps, and the recent appointments were persons connected with that institution. So it may be said there is a little contest between the attachés of the two establishments, which it would seem to be wise to settle by solving the questions, "for what purpose is a professor of mathematics needed; what is his peculiar duties; is his sphere celestial or terrestrial; what is the significance of the term, 'professor of mathematics;' does he treat of laws and relations in abstract or in concrete?" It would not be a bad idea to require each applicant to define the term.

In an official letter addressed to Lieut.-Commander Jas. G. Green, U. S. N., and dated Navy Department, March 8, Secretary Thompson says, with reference to the execution of the duty to which he was assigned in recovering and burying the bodies washed ashore from the wreck of the *Huron*: "A pressure of other matters has interfered with the Department acknow-

ledging earlier your services and those of the officers and men associated with you on the occasion in question. I can add but little to the strong and meritorious terms in which Commodore Creighton has expressed himself as to the manner in which the duty was performed. Everything truly indicates that 'zeal, fidelity and thoroughness' marked your course throughout, and the completeness of the arrangements for identifying the graves of the unfortunate people of the *Huron* bears testimony to your good judgment and your devotion in the discharge of duty. The Service and the friends of those who were rendered desolate by the unfortunate wreck, are indebted to you and the party under your command, for the faithful and satisfactory manner in which this delicate and responsible duty was discharged. The Department will cause a copy of this communication to be sent to 1st Lieut. F. H. Harrington, U. S. Marine Corps; Master Chas. A. Clarke and Assistant Surgeon George Arthur, of the Navy, who were associated with you."

In regard to the funeral of Captain Henry A. Adams, U. S. Navy, Rear Admiral Nicholas, U. S. flag ship *Hartford*, Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 12, reports as follows: "Owing to the distance of the ship from shore, nearly two miles, and the almost invariable rough weather after 11 o'clock A. M., it was deemed expedient to have the funeral services entirely on shore. The Hon. John C. Caldwell, U. S. Chargé d' Affaires to the Government of Uruguay, very kindly and generously placed the U. S. Legation at our service. The body was landed in the morning with a guard of honor, and remained in state at the Legation until 3 P. M., at which hour the procession promptly moved. The escort consisted of a battalion of marines and blue jackets, the latter without arms. Commanding officers of the Brazilian, French, English, and Italian men-of-war present acted as pallbearers, with two of our own officers. All the foreign naval officers, nearly the entire Diplomatic and Consular Corps, all the American, as also many foreign residents, American and foreign merchant captains joined the procession, which consisted of some forty carriages, the distance to the cemetery being two miles. The arrangement for the funeral were made by Lieut. Commander Harrington, and admirably carried out under his personal superintendence. The battalion attracted much attention for its fine appearance and excellent conduct."

SECRETARY THOMPSON, in his testimony before the Willis Committee, told of a timber contract made under Mr. Robeson, which he suspended because it provided for the payment of 75 cents for what could be bought anywhere for 50 cents. Mr. Thompson says: I set aside the contract and notified the party that the timber could not be delivered; he came here himself to see me, and the first thing he said to me when he came into the department was: "Mr. Secretary, you have suspended my contract." "Yes, sir, I have." "Well," said he, "you did right." "I am satisfied of that, sir, but I am curious to know why you think so." Said he, "My contract was fraudulent, sir." "I am quite satisfied of that also, but I am still curious to know why you think it is fraudulent." He then stated to me he had offered to furnish that timber for 50 cents, and would have done it, but could not get the contract; that some man whose name he did not give me came to him and told him that he could get that contract for 75 cents, the timber to be delivered at Kittery, but that they could get it afterwards changed so as to deliver it at Norfolk, and that he would have the contract made in that way, provided he would give him the difference in the two prices, 75 and 50 cents; the name of this party who had the contract is William White; he lives in Virginia in that section of the country; he seemed to be a very frank fellow; the timber was to be delivered at Kittery; my remembrance is it was so understood; that would have been a fair price, perhaps, for the timber at Kittery, but after it was made it was changed, as he said, to be delivered at Norfolk, so that they were getting under that contract 75 cents for what he had agreed to deliver at 50. In speaking of this man who came to him he gave me no name at all, but it was rumored to the Secretary that Mr. Platt, a member of Congress, was the man."

The steam launches and cutters furnished to Navy vessels will be employed principally for towing and other ship's purposes and not for the exclusive use of officers (N. D., G. O. No. 233, Dec. 8, 1877).

General Order No. 164 is modified by omitting the words "at sea," so as to read: Assistant Surgeons shall hereafter not be examined for promotion until they shall have served two years on board a public vessel of the United States (N. D., G. O. No. 235, Feb. 9, 1878).

The following regulations will be observed hereafter in regard to disrating and reducing in rating non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and in filling vacancies caused thereby:

1. Non-commissioned officers of a marine guard of a vessel shall not be reduced in rating, except to the next inferior one, and in pursuance of a sentence of a court-martial, as a punishment for offence or offences committed; nor shall they be disrated except, under similar process, for incompetency, in accordance with the laws for the government of the Navy, Articles 24, 30 and 31.

2. When a vacancy is thus created, or occurs by death or discharge, out of the United States, the commanding officer of the guard, if there be one, shall recommend, or if there be none, the commanding officer of the vessel shall designate, some one of the guard for promotion to the vacancy, and the commanding officer of the vessel shall appoint a board, to consist of the commanding officer of the guard, when there is one, one line officer, and one staff officer, to examine the person so designated, under the regulations herein prescribed, as to his qualifications for promotion; and if reported qualified, the promotion shall be made by the commanding officer of the vessel, the appointment to continue until the termination of the cruise, unless vacated upon a similar recommendation or designation, and by similar authority as under which appointed. If there is no commanding officer of the guard an additional line officer will be put on the board.

3. When a vacancy occurs from the causes stated in paragraphs 1 and 2, in the guard of a vessel in the United States, the Commandant of the Corps, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the guard, approved by the commanding

officer of the vessel, shall promote some one of the guard to fill it, if there is a suitable one, (after examination as above,) and shall issue a printed warrant, otherwise he may fill it by the transfer of a non-commissioned officer from some other quarter.

4. Non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps serving on shore in the United States shall not be reduced, except with the approval of the Commandant of the Corps, or the sentence of a court-martial, and no enlisted man serving on shore shall be promoted to be a non-commissioned officer except upon the recommendation of the commanding marine officer and the report of a board of two officers of the Marine Corps, to be ordered by the Commandant of the station, whose report shall be forwarded to the Commandant of the Corps for his approval, who shall thereupon issue a warrant.

5. The examination of privates to be corporals shall consist of reading, writing and the simple rules of arithmetic, a knowledge of the duties of a corporal and of the school of the soldier and company; for corporals to be sergeants, the same, with the addition of a knowledge of keeping the necessary accounts and making out muster-rolls, instructions for skimmers and the duties of a sergeant. (General Order No. 237, N. D., March 12, 1878.)

The following is hereby substituted, to take effect from this date, for the Circular of October 25, 1877, in relation to the working hours at the several Navy-yards and shore stations: The working hours will be—From March 31 to September 31, from A. M. to 6 P. M.; from September 22 to March 20, from 7:40 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., with the usual intermission of one hour for dinner. The Department will contract for the labor of mechanics, foremen, leading-men and laborers on the basis of eight hours a day. All workmen electing to labor ten hours a day will receive a proportionate increase of their wages. The Commandants will notify the men employed, or to be employed, of these conditions, and they are at liberty to continue or accept employment under them or not (N. D., Circular No. 8, March 21, 1878).

Commanding officers of vessels in offering rewards for the apprehension and delivery of stragglers or deserters from their respective commands, shall distinctly state, in the offer of reward, that it will only be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the offender on board some United States vessel within the limits of the port in which the man deserted, and within three months from date of offer. Commanding officers of vessels at naval stations within the United States are never to receive on board stragglers or deserters from other vessels, unless so ordered by the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting (N. D., Circular No. 9, March 23, 1878).

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE ORDERED.

MARCH 21.—Passed Assistant Engineer J. M. Emanuel, to duty in charge of machinery of iron-clads at Brandon, Virginia.

MARCH 22.—Commodore J. M. B. Clitz, as inspector of the Third Light-house District on the 1st April.

Commander O. A. Batcheller, to duty as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Commander F. H. Baker, to duty as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Surgeon Joseph G. Ayres, to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, on the 1st April.

Chaplain S. D. Boorn and Sallmaker Robert L. Tatem, to the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C., on the 1st April.

Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, to the Navy-yard, New York.

Assistant Engineer J. P. Mickle, to examination for promotion on the 1st April.

Assistant Engineer Wm. Rowbotham, to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

MARCH 23.—Commander Joseph S. Skerrett, to duty as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Passed Assistant Engineer Louis A. York, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on the 1st April.

MARCH 26.—Commander Henry Erben, as equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

DETACHED.

MARCH 21.—Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Windsor, from iron-clad duty at Brandon, Va., and ordered to the Plymouth.

Passed Assistant Engineer T. J. W. Cooper, from the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 22.—Commodore A. C. Rhind, as Light-house inspector of the Third District on the 1st April, and ordered to settle accounts.

Surgeon Henry M. Wells, from the receiving ship Colorado on the 1st April, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. W. Morley, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Alaska.

Assistant Engineer F. J. Hoffman, from special duty at Chester, Pa., and ordered to the Plymouth.

REVOKED.

The orders detaching Captain Daniel L. Braine from the command of the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, and to continue in command of that vessel.

The orders of Passed Assistant Paymaster Fredk. C. Alley to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and placed on waiting orders.

COMMISSIONED.

Commodore Edward T. Nichols to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from February 26, 1878.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant Geo. A. Bicknell for one year from March 28, with permission to leave the United States.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending March 21, 1878:

James Crowley, private marine, about the 1st February, at Philadelphia.

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any steps toward a reduction of the number of officers or their pay—yet that it is the purpose of at least a part, if not all, of the committee to harmonize if possible the pay of the Navy with the pay of the Army, doing justice to the officers on one hand and the public on the other. Our purpose is, or at least, Mr. Chairman, it is mine, to look to the necessities of the service on the one hand and its economic demands on the other. The House can be assured this subject is not being neglected by that committee. What will be the result of its labors in reference to the propositions now before it, I am not, I repeat, authorized at present to speak. I am not perturbed in reference to the amendment I have submitted, as I have only presented it, as I have already stated, for the purpose of making the present explanation. I withdraw the amendment to the amendment, as well as the amendment itself.

As to the middies, Mr. Willis said: "It is admitted by all the officers with whom I have conversed, both line and staff, men of experience and whose recommendations are entitled to credit, that \$1,000 is an excessive compensation for these young men. They have no wives or children; they have no occasion for the use of money, and having this large pay at their disposal gives them an opportunity to indulge in recreations not at all creditable to the Service. Now, I say as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs that I have conscientiously examined this question, and the testimony is uniform that these boys receive an amount of money in excess of their needs and that it leads to their demoralization and to the injury of the Service."

Mr. Townsend, who is one of the humorists of the House, said: "These midshipmen have no wives and they have no influence in society. They cannot vote any more than can the 'heaven Chinese,' who is so often referred to by a certain member of Congress. They are a good subject to begin on in the acquisition of a character for economy. Let us give the boys a thrashing. I am for it."

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

THE House Committee on Commerce have reported a bill authorizing the establishment of twenty nine additional complete life saving stations and seven life boat stations. The new life saving stations are to be located at Cranberry Isles, Me.; Scituate, Mass.; Watch Hill, R. I.; between Cape Henlopen and Indian River, Del.; between Indian River and Green Run, Md.; between Green Run and Chincoteague, Md.; fifteen on the coast of Virginia and North Carolina, ten of them between existing stations; three between the southernmost existing stations and Hatteras Inlet; one at or near Cape Lookout, and one at or near Cape Fear Point; one at or near Sabine Pass, 1 on Galveston Island, near the west end, 1 at or near Pass Cavallo, one at or near Aransas Pass, and one at Brazos, Texas; one at Sleeping Bear Point and one at Bayley's Harbor, Lake Michigan; one at or near the mouth of Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal; one at or near Port Austin and one on Middle Island, Lake Huron. The lifeboat stations at or near Sand Beach Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron; one on the coast of California; at Bolinas Bay in place of that authorized to be established at Point Reyes by an act of June 20, 1874; on Galveston Island, Texas; at Manistowick, Ludington, Muskegon, and Keweenaw, Lake Michigan.

Accompanying the bill is an elaborate report against the transfer of the life saving service from the Treasury to the Navy Department. The functions of the life saving service, the committee say, appear to be those of civil administration, and this view is sustained by the practice of life saving institutions of foreign countries. Although the value of discipline such as the Navy imposes is, under some conditions, absolutely indispensable, nothing has been brought to the attention of the committee which calls for its application in the life saving service. No instance is known of skillful operations at wrecks from shore conducted by seamen, while the skill of coast fishermen of all countries at the scene of a wreck is a matter of public notoriety. It is from this class that the lifeboat crews of all countries are supplied. It is well known that surfing, or the art of navigating boats in broken water, is a technical profession, acquired only by those who, as coast fishermen are constantly obliged to pass through the breakers, and in their hands, as in the case of the English lifeboatmen, it may be said to have reached even a classic celebrity. After an elaborate view of the entire question the committee say that the transfer of the life saving service would be far more expensive than under the present management, and that in view of all the facts the proposed transfer to the Navy Department is impracticable.

A DESPATCH from Washington reports that ex-Secretary Robeson will be summoned by the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department to explain the letting of the March 3, 1877, contracts for work to be performed on the iron-clads *Puritan*, *Terror*, *Amphitrite*, and *Monadnock*. At the time the contracts were awarded there was a balance to the credit of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of \$36,921.07. On this balance contracts to the amount of nearly \$3,000,000 were awarded. The balance to the credit of the Bureau of Construction and Repair at that time was \$18,367.94, and contracts to the amount of \$2,103,642 were issued against it, making the whole indebtedness of this single bureau \$3,368,634.17. On the day that Robeson issued the order, a synopsis of which is given, he took it to Attorney-General Taft, who wrote as follows:

The foregoing order having been submitted to me by the Secretary of the Navy, I state that I perceive no legal objection to it, and it seems to me judicious and expedient as well as just.

ALFONSO TAFT, Attorney-General.

Mr. Taft is to be called upon to explain why he found it necessary to thus endorse Mr. Robeson's action in giving out these contracts without advertising for proposals.

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Army and Navy Bankers, 6 Wall st., N. Y.,
solicit the patronage of Officers.
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TRANSIT S. S. LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND,
AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON
TERRITORY AND OREGON.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal street, North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steamship ACAPULCO..... Saturday, March 30.
Connecting for Central and South America.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
Steamship CITY OF PEKING..... Monday, April 1.
Steamship CITY OF TOKIO..... Wednesday, May 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SANDWICH ISLANDS
AND AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND:
Steamship ZEALANDIA..... Monday, April 15.
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office,
6 Bowling Green, New York.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only
plain seams to finish, 6 for \$7, delivered free.
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delivered free. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless
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Red Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, \$1.50
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Canton Flannel Drawers and Vests, extra heavy, 75c. each.

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Best Gingham, patent protected ribs, \$1 each.
Best Silk, paragon frames, \$3 each.
Circulars and samples mailed free on application.
Shirts only, delivered free.

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Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and
Fuel, Stationery and Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$300
Piano Lessons, per annum..... 48
Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more
sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars,
apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCE BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and Lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
Gco. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
Army.

PULLMAN HOTEL CARS

Are now running regularly between CHICAGO and COUNCIL
BLUFFS, on the California Express Trains of the
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

West-bound, they leave Chicago daily, except Sunday, (and on
every third Sunday,) from the Wells Street Depot, at 10.30 a.m.
and arrive at Council Bluffs next morning.
East-bound, they leave Council Bluffs at 5.30 p.m., daily, except
Saturday, (and on every third Saturday,) and reach Chicago
the next afternoon.

No other road west of Chicago runs Pullman or any other
form of Hotel Cars.

ALL TICKET AGENTS CAN SELL YOU TICKETS BY
THIS LINE.

BEAR IN MIND! No other Road runs Pullman Hotel Cars,
Pullman Dining Cars, or any other form of Hotel, Dining or
Restaurant Cars THROUGH between Chicago and the Missouri
River. On no other Road can you get all the meals you require
between Chicago and Omaha without leaving the car you start in.
This is the only line that has THROUGH eating cars of
any sort.

In these Hotel Cars, the meals are a la carte—you pay for what
you get, and nothing more; and this at very reasonable rates.

The managers of the Company have determined to omit nothing
which will add to the convenience, safety and comfort of
the travelling public who favor them with their patronage; and
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ARMY PAY ABROAD AND AT HOME.

ONE of the fixed popular errors with which
friends of the Army and Navy have to contend,
is the misapprehension, shared by many Con-
gressmen, that the pay of officers in European ser-
vices is relatively less than our own. Though this
is frequently asserted, it is not true. It will be easy
to suggest the sources of the error in the process of
refuting it.

Private soldiers in our Army get much higher pay
than private soldiers in European armies. One rea-
son of this is that in European armies, except the
British, it is held that service is due to the State,
and the pay is regarded as a mere gratuity, and is
nominal. Hence in Russian armies the daily pay of
a private is half a cent; in Austria, three cents; in
France, six; in Germany, about eight. In our Army,
on the contrary, where service is voluntary, and some
inducement has to be held out, the pay of a private
for the first year of his first enlistment is forty-three
cents; and thence it increases so that on the first
year of his second enlistment it is sixty cents; first
year of third enlistment, sixty-three; first year of
fourth, sixty-six; first year of fifth, seventy. Hence
our private soldiers in their first enlistment receive
five times as much pay as the German, seven times as
much as the French, fourteen times as much as the
Austrian, and a hundred times as much as the Rus-
sian. In the subsequent enlistments these relative
rates are even increased. Now, when it is said in
round terms that the "pay of European armies" is
proportionally much less than that of our American
Army, it is true in this sense; but so far as officers
are concerned, the case is quite different. For, while
the pay of the European private soldier is so much
less, yet the ratio of the pay of the commissioned
officers to the pay of the men is several times as great
in the European armies as in our own. In other
words, if the pay of our soldiers is not too great, and
nobody pretends that it is, then the pay of our com-
missioned officers should be increased instead of
diminished, for every grade, in order to put them
relatively on the footing of continental Europe.

When we come to the grades among regimental
commissioned officers, we find that our pay ratios
resemble those of continental Europe in a remark-
able degree. Thus we find that the captain in Ger-
many receives 46 per cent. as much pay as the
colonel; in France, 43 per cent.; in Austria, 40; in

Russia, 53; in our Service, 51. The second lieuten-
ant in France receives 67 per cent. of the captain's
pay; in Austria, 50 per cent.; in Russia, 80; in the
United States, 77. There is a remarkable exception
in Germany, where the second lieutenant has but 25
per cent.; of course the first sergeant's pay follows
the exception as compared with other services. For
example, in Austria the first sergeant gets at highest
21 per cent. of a second lieutenant's pay; in France,
18 per cent.; in the United States, 19 per cent.; but
in Germany he gets 80 per cent. We shall see the
key to these exceptions presently. When we go up
beyond the colonel, we find that the relative pay in
European services seems to increase much more de-
cidedly than in our own, because the command
allowance is very large. This, then, is the first point
to be noted—that the pay of officers in our Army as
compared with the pay of private soldiers, is less
than it is in Europe.

In the next place, the actual pay and allowances
of officers in Europe are larger than those of our own
officers, grade for grade. Now, it is true that in
many of our grades the pay proper of our officers is
greater than that of European officers; but the
latter have such a variety of "allowances" that the
difference makes the real aggregate emolument of
our officers smaller, even in cases where the pay
proper is twice as great. For instance, taking Ger-
many and the United States, we find the pay proper
of the colonel to be \$1,887.60 against \$3,500; of the
lieutenant colonel, \$1,306.80 against \$3,000; of the
major, \$1,306.80 against \$2,500; of the captain,
\$871.20 against \$1,800. But now let us look at the
"allowances" and commutations. These comprise
command allowances, lodging allowances, ordinary
allowances, special allowances, forage and horse
allowances, servant's allowances, and rations in the
field. The command allowance for an army com-
mander is \$5,082, and that of a corps commander is
\$4,356, though the pay proper of each of these offi-
cers is only \$3,904. So, the command allowance of a
brigade commander is \$217.80; there are other
"office allowances," varying from \$156 to \$615 per
annum.

Again, any officer is allowed quarters, fuel, and
light; and if these are not supplied, he has commu-
tation in money. Those in barracks have furniture
given them, and a small monthly allowance for room
trifles. The annual lodging allowances at Berlin,
where quarters are not furnished, are, for the general,
\$609.84; lieutenant-general, \$474.82; major-general,
\$392.04; colonel, \$318.10; lieutenant-colonel, major
and captain, \$235.32; lieutenant, \$130.68. There is
also the stable allowance of \$26.20 for one horse,
and \$8.84 for each additional horse. For "ordinary
allowances," including stationery, etc., captains and
battalion and regimental commanders have a monthly
sum, ranging from \$2.50 to \$6.50. Then, table money
for the lieutenants at the regimental mess amounts to
\$561 annually for each infantry regiment; \$522.72
for a cavalry regiment; and \$778 for each regiment
of foot artillery. If a statistician in Congress should
read that the pay of a captain in Germany is \$871.20,
and that of the 1st and 2d lieutenant only \$261.36
and \$217.80, respectively, he might perhaps jump at
the conclusion that in our own grades the pay, etc.,
of the two latter grades is disproportionately large.
Let him add this "table money," of lieutenants, and
his suspicion will be removed.

There are also daily special allowances for detached
duty, and others for changing station and when
travelling on duty. The latter are \$7.34 per day
for the highest grades, \$4.50 for other general offi-
cers, \$3.25 for regimental commanders and officers of
assimilated rank, \$2.75 for battalion commanders,
\$2.25 for captains, and \$1.87 for lieutenants. We
mention this particularly, because one of the ways in
which our officers find themselves out of pocket is
through the grievous cost of changing stations, etc.
In Germany, a liberal daily allowance, it will be seen,
is made. Officers in the Adjutant-General's Depart-
ment receive another special allowance of \$13.50 per
month. Then, whenever troops are prepared for
war, officers have mobilization allowances, to provide
their field equipment. These vary from \$965.66 for
the corps commander, and \$686.19 for the division
commander, down to \$50.90 for the captain and \$31.86
for the 2d lieutenant. In the higher grades there
are also, on that occasion, heavy allowances for pro-

visions, wagons, etc. Then, in addition to their pay, in time of peace, every officer has a "monthly field allowance," varying, for example, from the division commanders, \$217.80, down to \$29.04 for a captain and \$15.27 for a lieutenant. These, be it observed, are *monthly* allowances. Then come the forage allowances, etc.—12 rations for a division commander in war, and 6 in peace, and so downward to a captain's 2 in war, and 1 in peace; and a money commutation is given whenever the rations are not drawn. Lieutenants of cavalry and field artillery are entitled to Government horses. Officers have also equipment allowances for extra horses, and transportation allowances for wagons, if their field equipment includes them. All officers have soldiers as servants, and can take them with them on leave of absence. They have also five cents a mile for travelling on duty, and 75 cents for carriage hire at the beginning and end of the route.

In a word, the allowances are so many and various that no idea can be formed of the true comparison between our Service and European services from looking merely at the pay proper. We may also remark that some of the most earnest discussion about Army expenses, in Congress, the past winter, has been started by "discoveries" of allowances; whereas our Service is simple compared with most others, in this respect. Should critics who desire to deal fairly with the Army, look into the European armies admitted to be the most effective and most carefully regulated, they would find that our own has invented nothing on this subject, and that our officers are far behind many others in the privileges granted by these customary adjuncts of military establishments. For example, when a change of station is made, with a family, the German officer gets, as additional compensation: general officer, \$145.20 and a mileage of \$21.86 for each fifty miles; colonel, \$87.12 and \$13.18 mileage; captain, \$43.56 and \$6.59, and so on.

Other European armies would tell the same story, were there space to cite them. Austrian and Russian officers, besides their pay, have lodging, furniture, stable, coach-house, command, forage, servant's, and marching and travelling allowances. In the French army, up to 1876, it was the same; but now some of these allowances are merged in the annual pay. Still, there are command allowances, field equipment allowances, and an extra daily allowance for living in Paris and its vicinity.

In some countries, army officers also have special reductions on railroads and at places of amusements, by law or custom. The cost of living is also not half so great in Europe as with us. Our officers have to pay for their light and their furniture—the latter being a great source of expense, especially in the changes of station which a small Army, having a great country to guard and defend, must, of necessity, undergo, while other changes of station are made for the sake of health. It will be seen, therefore, that, grade for grade, our officers are not so well off as those of European armies; and yet the erroneous supposition that they are, is one of the chief arguments for the thoughtless proposition to still further reduce their pay.

It is reported in the foreign journals that the Russians found the irrepressible Cluseret holding a command in the Turkish Army, and took him out and shot him without ceremony. A wanderer from the French army, a malcontent in the American Service, an adventurer in Mexico, a leader of the Commune, and a fugitive from French justice, he thus lucklessly ends his career if the report be true.

Mr. THOS. A. SCOTT, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, testifies before a Legislative Committee, that the loss of the company by the riots of last July amount to \$2,000,000, while the entire loss, including merchandise, is estimated at five millions of dollars. This is a sum sufficient to pay the expenses for one year of adding nearly or not quite fifty per cent. to the infantry force of the Army. \$750 is sufficient to cover the entire cost of each enlisted man added and five millions would pay at this rate for 27 additional men for each infantry company. When to Mr. Scott's estimate of five millions is added the cost of militia service in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and the innumerable other expenses attending the outbreak of last summer, the economy of an insufficient military establishment, as illustrated by this single example, becomes apparent.

GEN. KAUTZ AND THE J.-A.-GENERAL.

A COURT-MARTIAL Order (G. O. 83, from A.-G. O.), containing very serious charges against Captain CAMPBELL, 6th Cavalry, has recently caused considerable sensation in the Army, from the fact that the proceedings are curtly disapproved and set aside by the President. For such action it is to be assumed of course that there are good grounds and a publication by Gen. KAUTZ, dated Jan. 28, 1878, amply demonstrates what these grounds are.

The publication commences by reciting the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General as expressed upon the proceedings of Captain CAMPBELL's court. By this it appears that Gen. KAUTZ, a witness before the court, took the responsibility (it is rather inferred than positively stated, without any authority from the court) of absenting himself, not only from the vicinity of the court, but out of the Department of which he was the commander, and 1,500 miles beyond its limits, and that whilst thus absent from the limits of the Department Gen. KAUTZ acted as reviewing authority on the proceedings of the court.

These are undoubtedly the grounds upon which the President of the United States summarily set aside the proceedings. His failure to do so would have been an outrage on justice. As the J.-A.-General justly says: "The absenting himself by the witness as described, and the ruling of the court thereupon, constitute a grave irregularity in the proceedings of the case, which cannot properly be overlooked. The act of the witness was one without precedent in our military practice, and in a civil case would have been constituted a grave contempt of court." "A witness before a court is in no case authorized to be the judge of the materiality of his own testimony, or to deprive a party of his evidence because he thinks it to be unimportant."

If any doubt could arise on this subject after a perusal of the Judge-Advocate-General's opinion, it would probably be banished from most minds on reading Gen. KAUTZ's comments on that opinion, as contained in his letter to the Adjutant-General. He therein accuses the Judge-Advocate-General of misrepresenting the record in failing to state certain facts, amongst which is, "that the witness did not refuse to testify." It was scarcely necessary for the J.-A.-General to state so self-evident a fact. What witness can refuse to testify before a duly constituted court? Such a course on the part of *any one* duly present before a court would properly be deemed an act of contempt higher in degree than the act of a witness who, without the authority of the court, puts himself beyond its call. In his discussion of the question Gen. KAUTZ appears to ignore both the rights of the accused and the authority of the court, and to assume that these are singularly modified by his prerogatives as a Department Commander. His statement would indicate his belief that because the court was the creature of his creation it must necessarily be subject to his control in everything. What difference does it make what the accused desires to prove by a witness? The rights of the accused are paramount, and the authority of the court supreme in holding a witness for the uses of justice. If it were not so grave a subject one would be tempted to smile at the seriousness with which Gen. KAUTZ states that he was in attendance a whole "half a day extending into a night's session," and asks the question, "Is the desire of the accused sufficient to hold a witness?" It is presumed that the rule which General KAUTZ appears to lay down for himself he does not intend for a general one, for if every witness were to claim the privilege of absenting himself from the jurisdiction of the court when he "felt assured that if he had remained he would not be called again," there can be little doubt as to the effect upon justice and the dignity of courts.

Gen. KAUTZ again, in his discussion regarding the right of a Department Commander (witness) to leave until discharged by the court, singularly confounds his position as a Department Commander and that which he assumes as a witness before a court, even though that court is a creature of his own creation. He says:

The Judge-Advocate-General's opinion is erroneous in law because he maintains that the Department Commander had no right to leave until discharged by the court. The Department Commander ordered the Court-martial, and the law required him to review and approve or disapprove the proceedings, and he is therefore a manifest party to the record. His duty as reviewing officer has been defined by the Judge-Advocate-General (See Digest of Opinions, J.-A.-Gen., page 532, para. 1 and 2), to be judicial in its nature. A party to the record cannot be compelled to testify and "the same person cannot be both witness and judge." (Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. I., para. 333 and 364). We have therefore the anomalous position of a Department Commander held at the will of his subordinate officers, and of a judge treating his own court with contempt, if the Judge-Advocate-General is correct.

The counsel for the accused claimed that the witness was required to testify in regard to customs of service, in the character of an expert. He would have an expert testifying to experts, which would not be permitted in any court. Greenleaf states (Vol. III., par. 478): "But in cases of military service, affecting the prisoner, and depending on a combination of facts which are

already in testimony before the court, and upon which each member of the court is competent, as a military officer, to form an opinion for himself, it is deemed hardly proper to call upon a witness to state his opinion, nor is he bound to give it, if called for."

Hence, also, summoning the Department Commander who has ordered the court and approved of the charges and directed the trial, to testify to customs of service, is like summoning the judge to testify in his own court in regard to the common law. Calling any officer to prove a custom of service, before a Court-martial which has been sworn "to try the case according to the customs of war in like cases," would be like summoning a judge to testify to judges on points of law.

Gen. KAUTZ seems to think the "position of a Department Commander, held at the will of his subordinate officers," an anomalous one, forgetting apparently all about the fact that these subordinates are acting as a court of justice, which can demand and require the attendance of a citizen, deemed in the eyes of the civil law as of even more importance than a Department Commander. He makes an unfortunate comparison when he speaks of a judge treating his *own* court with contempt, for there is no parallel between the judge and the General. The General, after he orders the court, is absolutely debarred from all control over its proceedings. It is true he may adjourn it at any time and may disapprove, and in some cases annul its proceedings, but, as a court, he has no control over it, and, if he is unwise enough, may be in contempt of its authority.

The whole argument on this part of the case is of that kind which of late years has caused the remark so often made in the Service, that we are getting too much law in the Army, a condition of affairs which, up to this time, has been attributed to the influence of the Judge Advocate General's Department. It is not deemed worth while to attempt to refute General KAUTZ's argument regarding evidence of what "the Custom of Service" is, or the effect upon the case of a young officer proving before his court that for his derelictions of duty he has before him the example of his Department Commander. We merely remark that "the Customs of Service" constitute a very old fiddle upon which almost any tune can be played, that it is not by any means impossible that a court might be so constituted of young and ignorant officers as to render the evidence of an expert of vast importance in deciding what the custom of Service is in any particular case actually was, and that the sooner it is recognized as a sound principle that what the Department Commander may legally do a subordinate may do also, the better it will be for the discipline of the Service.

It is a matter of grave regret that so capable an expert and writer on the Custom of Service as General KAUTZ is known to be, should have put himself on record in opposition to the sound military principles laid down in the Judge Advocate General's opinion, a perusal of which carries one back to the more correct principles enunciated and enforced a quarter of a century ago, and tempts one to forget the character of many of the opinions emanating from that office during the intermediate time. We may rest assured that such opinions as the one under review will never render the Bureau of Military Justice unpopular either in the Army or the country, whatever effect may be produced by the strange anomaly of a high line officer's attempting to argue against the enunciation of military principles older than the Army itself.

This "opinion," so far from being "destructive of military authority," is in the highest degree protective of it, and the only just objection that can be urged against it is that it uses too many words in support of what ought to be a self-evident proposition. The 72d Art. of War gives the Department Commander the power to order General Courts. The 104th Art. prohibits the execution of any sentence of a court "until the proceedings shall have been approved by the officer ordering the court, or by the officer commanding for the time being." This is a general provision applicable to all courts. General KAUTZ was the officer ordering this court. Was he, when he acted on the proceedings, "the officer commanding for the time being?" There can be no question he was not, and were such a principle as he claims tolerated, then a post commander in Arizona could leave his post, go to Ohio, 1,500 miles away, and claim the right to act upon the proceedings of a court in spite of the fact that he was far from the officer commanding for the time being. The only true principle in the Military Service is the time honored one that the commanding officer "never dies." The moment he leaves the jurisdiction of his command all the prerogatives of commanding belongs to the next highest in rank as the law requires, and if "the practice for years" has rendered this law lifeless the sooner its provisions are enforced again the better it will be. General KAUTZ says: "It has been the practice for years for Department Commanders to retain command whilst absent from their Departments," and it must be admitted that in this respect a very loose practice has crept into the

Service which before the Civil War was utterly unheard of. Previous to that time any military commander who absented himself from command without transferring it to the next highest in rank, would have been looked upon as ignorant of the very A, B, C, of his profession, and even during the war this principle was rigidly carried out. General KAUTZ seems only to have gone one step farther in this loose practice of Department Commanders, and by attempting to exercise a prerogative of justice placed by the law in the hands of "the officer commanding for the time being," committed an act the illegality of which is fully demonstrated in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General.

The President of the United States exercises the right of appointing commanding officers of Departments, and in doing this he may, and sometimes does, disregard the order of precedence established by the first part of the 132d Article of War. After such assignment the President has no power to change the order in which officers succeed to the command, unless he should "specially direct" "according to the nature of the case." In the absence of such special directions the law absolutely fixes who shall succeed to the command in the event of the disappearance of the commanding officer from any cause. It is well that it does do this, for in the absence of such a legal provision a command might at a critical emergency fall into absolute chaos.

The right to command in our Army is not a personal one, which an officer can delegate to any one else at pleasure, as a prince in some foreign countries may do, nor transfer as he would a piece of personal property. When he relinquishes it the law designates his successor. General KAUTZ's whole argument in regard to the advantages which would attend the practice of allowing a Department Commander to command his Department, when beyond the limits of his command, falls to the ground in the presence of the law. The law, if enforced, settles all doubtful points, decides beyond question who is the proper person to perform a particular duty (for instance review courts-martial proceedings), avoids all such illegal points as have been raised in the case under review, and precludes the possibility of "punishing the innocent" by "sparing the guilty."

The last paragraph of General KAUTZ's statement, being an epitome of the whole subject, so far as the review of the court's proceedings is concerned contains a claim utterly untenable under the law, and it is a matter of regret that an officer of General KAUTZ's reputation and standing in the Service should have made it. "It is claimed," he says, "that until relieved or superseded, the Department Commander who ordered the court is the only one to review and approve or disapprove the proceedings wherever he may be."

Since this article was in type General KAUTZ has been ordered before a Court-Martial, the composition of which is stated elsewhere.

THERE being a cadetship vacant in the Naval Academy at Annapolis belonging to the First Congressional District of New York State, Congressman Covert announces that the choice of an appointment will be left to the result of a competitive examination. Notice of the time and place will shortly be given. The vacancy is in consequence of the physical inability of the cadet previously appointed.

A DESPATCH from Washington says that Senator Maxey has received a letter from General Ord, saying that since the addition to the number of American troops on the frontier there has been a much better feeling along the Rio Grande. The Mexicans have been unusually quiet, and for the first time in years the last moon passed without a single cattle raid or the murder of any of the men employed on Texan ranches.

THE New York Sun asserts that Gen. W. F. Smith, who recently visited Europe, went in the interest of a combination of influential Americans, Spaniards, and Cubans, who wanted to buy Cuba's freedom from Spain for one hundred millions of dollars. If Gen. Smith had succeeded he was to have had a few millions for himself. The scheme provided for a guarantee by the United States of one hundred and fifty millions of Cuban bonds to pay this debt and put Cuba on her feet. Free trade with Cuba was expected to compensate the United States for the guarantee of bonds.

THE New York Times says: "The Banning bill for the reorganization of the Army makes slow progress in committee, and may perhaps never be seriously brought before the House. A tremendous effort has been made in behalf of the bill to work up a Democratic party support, particularly in the House. Of course, in a bill of such extended personal interest, there has been a great deal of canvassing of the House, and the result is said to show that at least 20 Democratic members will vote against the bill. This report comes from those who oppose the bill, and may be exaggerated; but there seems to be no doubt of the general fact that it will not secure unanimous Democratic support, and that it will fail on that account. It could only succeed by securing such a certain and persistent majority in the House as to force it upon the Senate in order to carry the appropriations."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

PERENEOLOGICAL SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I am pleased to see by the Norfolk Landmark, dated March 13, 1878, that my letter which appeared in the JOURNAL of Feb. 3, 1877, in relation to the marriage of Army lieutenants, etc., is likely to bear fruit, since the attention of the General Commanding the Army has been recently drawn to the same subject. That the restriction, to a certain extent, of the marriage of lieutenants will benefit the Service, there is no officer or soldier of Army experience will doubt.

In connection with the foregoing, with your permission, I will respectfully make, with the view of benefiting the Service, one more suggestion, viz.: It is my humble opinion that the aspirant to the position of an officer in the Army, prior to his initiation at West Point, should undergo a rigid inspection by a capable phrenologist; in order to ascertain, if possible, if his innate qualities are such as would recommend him as a future commander and a wise, impartial and honest administrator of justice. Unfortunately there are a few officers, well up in rank at present, who, I am, with reluctance, by personal experience, impelled to say, are totally lacking the above mentioned qualities.

E. C.

BURIAL PLACE OF CROMWELL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On page 502 of your journal, Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, is reported to have said "Cromwell sleeps in Westminster Abbey, beside England's hereditary kings, etc., etc." Now, is that correct?

In Pepys's Diary, dated Dec. 4, 1660, I read as follows: "This day the Parliament voted that the bodies of Oliver, Ireton, Bradshaw, etc., should be taken up out of their graves in the Abbey, and drawn to the gallows, and there hanged and buried under it: which (methinks) do trouble me that a man of so great courage as he was, should have that dishonor, though otherwise he might deserve it enough."

Dickens's Child's History says: "On the anniversary of the late king's death, the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw were torn out of their graves in Westminster Abbey, dragged to Tyburn, hanged there on a gallows all day long, and then beheaded." (See the History, Vol. II., p. 258, for further and more disgusting particulars.)

It is a pity to spoil a pretty speech, but Mr. Chalmers is surely mistaken.

G. P. A.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 17, 1878.

A BAYONET.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Here is a widower's mite to the discussion started by General Benét.

At Johnstown, Pennsylvania, during the strike, amid circumstances not the most moderating, my organization was ordered to disperse a crowd. It was effectively done with fixed bayonets and at a trail. The scene was a new one; the conclusion prompt; the sense of power complete. There may be no deductions to be drawn from this episode, or if any, they may (as in a lottery), come with a different form to each man that draws. But, as one who was there, I assert that the confident possession of these bayonets assured the continued existence of some living to-day; and so, as a life-saving concern some form of bayonet is still worth toting.

That my testimony as to "whether the time is not already at hand when it should be discarded," is not given *con amore*, is shown by my opinion that the time is ripe for a change in the form of the bayonet. Between the triangular bayonet and none, I am almost for none. But I would like a six inch sheath knife capable of catching the eye and disturbing the bowels, and always ready to be fixed on the end of the gun.

I leave a full discussion and complete analysis of the subject, *pro* and *con*, to those further from the weapons under consideration. Yours, etc.,

BRAXEN.

NATURAL HISTORY AT ANNAPOLIS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: During the past year the cabinets of natural history have increased very considerably, through the kindness of the friends of the Academy, who have made collections for us, and I desire, through your columns, to return our sincere thanks to them. The mineral cabinet has been assigned a special room and a catalogue of the collection, complete up to May, 1877, has been published. This collection is now used for illustrating the lectures in chemistry, and a few of the cadets of the 1st class are, at their own request, pursuing a course of study in mineralogy by its aid.

The contributions of minerals received this year are being classified as fast as possible, and the specimens of fossils and rocks, of which we have a fair collection, are also being identified and arranged, and I trust we may be able this year to publish another catalogue.

It will be seen from this statement that the Naval Academy is approaching the ideal of "A Naval Nobody" as well in natural history as in the other studies which it has already acquired a reputation for teaching.

The contributors to whom we are this year indebted are: Dr. T. M. Chatard; Mr. Alex. Hagner; Hon. Hugh M. Hull, Sec'y of Tasmania; Mr. H. A. Green, Sec'y Atco Nat. Hist. Society; Mr. Daniel Swanely; Mr. S. F. Whitney; Smithsonian Institution; Capt.

J. A. Greer, U. S. N.; Comdr. H. L. Howison, U. S. N.; Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N.; P. A. Eng. R. Crawford, U. S. N.; P. A. Eng. H. C. Beckwith, U. S. N.; P. A. Eng. J. L. D. Borthwick, U. S. N.; Ensign T. E. Muse, U. S. N.; Ensign F. W. Danner, U. S. N.; C. Mid. A. G. Winterhalter, U. S. N.; Asst. Eng. T. F. Burgdorf, U. S. N.; C. Eng. E. O'G. Acker, U. S. N.; C. Mid. J. B. Cahoon, U. S. N.; C. Mid. A. B. Clements, U. S. N.; C. Mid. A. C. Parsons, U. S. N.; C. Mid. Gilbert Wilkes, U. S. N.

CHAS. E. MUNROE,

Prof. of Chemistry, Curator of Cabinets.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 25.

THE "HARRIS BILL."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The proviso in this unique bill, that "officers of the staff shall receive the titles of line grades in addition to the titles in their own corps," is quite unnecessary, from the fact that the "titles and grades" established by law for the staff are now inserted in their commissions. There is, therefore, no law preventing a chief engineer of the grade of captain, commander or lieutenant-commander signing both his rank and title if so disposed; in fact the right to do so has been admitted by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the late Hon. Secretary of the Navy; besides his "rank" (or grade) is required in all official communications by par. IV., sec. 1, p. 127, Book of Navy Regulations. The Line officer who drew up the "Harris bill" probably inserted the proviso as a rider to his more important clauses, destructive to the "six years muddle" and staff pay.

In the Spanish navy, seven years of service are allowed to medical officers for their period of professional study, and it does not seem that the "six years" allowed in our own Service is any too much; indeed it is scarcely an equivalent for the four or six years of education with a salary of \$500 a year, provided by the Government by any Line officer. Staff officers are educated academically and professionally at their own expense, and few have devoted less than six years to their education, apprenticeship or profession.

The "original entry" of naval graduates, like West Pointers, should date from the receipt of the first commission. If this was the rule it would be found that Staff officers who entered the Navy, say in 1860-1, with the rank of lieutenant or master, have scarcely kept pace in promotion with Line officers who at that time held an equivalent rank.

The most prejudiced Line officer will admit that it would be unfair for a Staff officer who entered the Navy, say in 1861, with the rank of a master, to be outranked to-day by gentlemen who, in 1861, were only midshipmen or cadets on probation, and who are now commanders and lieutenant-commanders. Yet such would be the result of abolishing the "six years clause!" As for the pay, the less said about it the better, at this critical time. If the Line, who now outrank the Staff by three grades—rear-admiral, vice-admiral and admiral—with salaries of \$5,000, \$8,000, and \$13,000 per annum, begrudge the highest appointments in the staff, \$4,400, which is their highest pay, then it is high time to reorganize the Service with equal grades, privileges, quarters, etc., for both branches, and with equal pay up to highest grade in the Line. Yours, etc.,

TENAX.

THE SUBJECT OF DESERTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In response to your call for more light upon the subject of desertions from the Army, I send a sketch of those from my company during the past five years. Should other company commanders do likewise, perhaps some good may come of it:

During the year.....1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877.
Average enlisted strength 47.25 45. 31.58 31.25 36.08
Loss by desertion..... 5 1 1 1 6

—14 in all. Nationalities claimed are, United States 11, Ireland 1, Canada 1, and Switzerland 1. Previous occupations were, soldiers 4, laborers 4, blacksmith 1, printer 1, sailor 1, butcher 1, clerks 2. Of these ten had served less than 1 year, two each less than 2 and more than 2 years of their respective enlistments; three had previously served one or more enlistments creditably; with five the case here reported is known to be at least a second desertion.

From January, 1873, until July, 1876, the company was stationed at Fort Canby, Wash. T., except for seven months in 1873, when half of it was at an Indian agency on the coast, 100 miles above the mouth of the Columbia River; for five months of 1876 it campaigned in the Department of the Platte, forming part of Crook's Powder River Expedition, during which it received sixteen recruits from the East; for the year 1877 it was stationed in San Francisco Harbor.

Of the desertions occurring in 1873 two were of men who surrendered themselves in the East under the President's proclamation, and again deserted without having joined the company; two were recruits, one of whom afterwards confessed before a Court-martial to repeated enlistments and desertions; the fifth, but a short time previously upon his own application had been transferred to the company, and when last heard of was undergoing sentence in the Oregon penitentiary for felony. The desertion of 1874 was of a man already reported as a deserter in 1873, who escaped from the guard-house while awaiting sentence. The desertion of 1875 was that of a man who had served an enlistment in the company several years previously, and afterwards one in the Marine Corps; but who joined his old company from San Francisco at his own expense, and then deserted within a year. The desertions of 1876 occurred in the Indian country on the eve of what all expected would be an arduous winter campaign. This man had been less than a year in my company, but had served an enlistment in the 8th Infantry,

The desertions of 1877 comprise one man who had surrendered under the President's proclamation of 1873, while serving a fraudulent enlistment in my company under an alias; four recruits from the East, and one from San Francisco, after less than a week's service, it is supposed from fear of being recognized as an old offender by some one in a large command.

It appears from their descriptive lists that all these men were drawn, not from their native places, but from the floating population of our large cities. It is morally certain that most deserters drift to places where dissipation without labor is easiest. Many such men, known to the police of every large city as "suspected deserters," escape arrest because of the comparative uselessness, for purposes of identification, of the present official descriptive list. Under such a system as that suggested by a correspondent in the JOURNAL of February 23, whereof the photograph is the distinctive feature, the secret police would be our most natural and efficient allies in bringing these criminals to justice.

HINTS FOR THE LINE.—NO. VIII.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The method of appointing young men to West Point is open to many objections. There are several applicants for every vacancy; the Congressman can only appoint one. The friends of the unsuccessful candidates are dissatisfied if not converted into enemies. It is therefore not natural that the Congressman should appoint the boy whose friends will be the most assistance to him politically. The boy goes without a reasonable prospect of entering West Point, much less of completing the course and graduating. If he fails to graduate it has been a waste of time to the boy, and an unnecessary expense to his parents and to the Government. It is a cruel mortification to the boy at an age when we all feel failures most keenly.

Barely a third of the boys who go to West Point graduate. Is it not possible to save the expense to the parents, the Government, and the cruel mortification that two-thirds of each class now has to undergo, and at the same time obtain competent boys as cadets? Require by law each member of Congress to appoint a board to meet in his district to select by competitive examination one boy.* All boards to meet on the same day and once each year. Boards of one physician and two professors of colleges (or two schoolmasters or other competent persons), would be sufficient.

All respectable boys of the proper age should be authorized to appear for examination without restriction as to residence or color. The object being to obtain the most competent young men, it is a matter of indifference where they come from.

Each district board will give the successful candidate a certificate authorizing him to appear before a State board, organized by the Governor or senior Congressman, to meet at the State Capital. The State board to select from the successful district candidates the number authorized to go to West Point from the State, and furnish them with certificates authorizing them to appear at West Point for examination as cadets.

Boys sent to West Point by this system would have a reasonable prospect of entering, and if they failed to graduate, could pride themselves upon the fact that they had squarely beaten the boys of their district and State in brains without regard to political influence of relatives.

The yearly appointment by the President of ten cadets at large, is open to the same and additional objections. In theory, they are for the sons of officers and soldiers. The number was authorized when we hardly had an Army. Instead of ten, make it a law that Army Headquarters and each Military Division and Department Headquarters should each send three cadets yearly.

Order a board of officers at each headquarters to select by competitive examination from among the sons of officers and soldiers (now in, or who have been in service), three boys to enter West Point. The necessary examining boards need not cause any expense. The medical officer and two officers on duty at each headquarters would be sufficient.

Our system of obtaining officers from West Point, from civil life and from the ranks is the best in principle that can be adopted, but in detail it is objectionable in many respects.

The law does not require that an appointment from civil life or the ranks shall be examined; it does not require that he shall be sufficiently able-bodied to perform his duty. The President is practically unrestricted in his appointments.

Let the law state that all vacancies in the line of junior second lieutenants that are to be filled from civil life or the ranks, shall be selected by competitive examination. That all candidates shall be between twenty-one and twenty-five years of age, shall be unmarried and shall pass a physical examination.

That when a vacancy occurs in the second lieutenants of the Line of the Army, and the President decides to fill it at once, a board shall be ordered at Army Headquarters and at each Division and Department Headquarters (the boards are not to cause any expense, a medical officer and two officers on duty at each headquarters are sufficient). This will give a board in Washington, in New York, in Chicago, San Francisco, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, St. Paul, Portland (Oregon), Prescott, Atlanta, San Antonio, New Orleans and West Point.

The board to examine all enlisted men authorized by post and regimental boards to appear, and all respectable young citizens properly recommended, and to select by competitive examinations the best fitted for appointment. The board to furnish the successful candidate with a certificate authorizing him to appear (at his own expense), before a second board to be convened in Washington.

The second board ordered in Washington should be composed of officers of the Corps in which the vacancy exists, and medical officers, and should select from the candidates authorized by the Army, Division, and Department Boards, one to fill the vacancy.

All post and regimental commanders should be authorized to order boards to examine any soldier of proper age and character (who may desire examination), and to grant furloughs to such men as may pass the post boards, to enable them to appear before the Department boards.

The law should state that the President must appoint the person selected by the board, and prohibit him from appointing any person not so selected. Examining boards are absurdities unless the appointing power is required to carry out their findings.

Able, energetic, and ambitious men may not, as boys, have had sufficient political influence to get West Point cadetships, or as young men sufficient political influence to obtain appointments as officers. Make these positions competitive, and if the examining boards are thorough, the ablest men will obtain them. At all events, men who get them will be able to believe (and the soldiers will believe), that they have won them by their own efforts and not by the political influence of their friends.

If there is a tendency to aristocracy in West Point and the Army, let it be one of brains and not political influence.

AN OFFICER'S EXPENSES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: A great deal has been said and written about, why an officer's pay should not be reduced; but no one has more than touched the outside of the subject. I propose here to give the expenses of an officer in detail. Will you publish it for the information of our Congressmen who cry out down our pay? The Quartermaster-General after many years' experience, has found that enlisted men wear out not less than a certain quantity of clothing during five years. An officer needs just as much. Bear in mind that our uniform is prescribed, and we must have it, no matter how expensive.

CLOTHING AND COST FOR FIVE YEARS.

2 Dress caps, with trimmings, complete, at \$18.....	\$36 00
5 Campaign hats, complete, at \$6.....	30 00
5 Forage caps, with cross muskets and covers, at \$6.....	30 00
6 Uniform coats, at \$45.....	270 00
5 Pairs of dress pants, at \$18.....	90 00
8 Pairs of undress pants, at \$8.....	64 00
15 Woolen shirts, at \$2.50.....	37 50
11 Woolen drawers, at \$2.50.....	27 50
5 Pairs of boots, at \$10.....	50 00
5 Pairs of shoes, at \$8.....	40 00
30 Pairs of stockings, at 50 cents.....	15 00
10 Blouses, at \$10.....	100 00
1 Great coat, with cape.....	105 00
2 Blankets, woolen, at \$4.45.....	9 90
5 Blankets, rubber, at \$1.96.....	9 80
40 Pairs of white gloves, at 75 cents.....	30 00
2 Pairs of Buffalo overshoes, at \$3.85.....	7 70
10 Pairs of woolen mittens, at \$1.25.....	12 50

Total cost as per 5 years' allowance to enlisted men. \$1,187 10

Annual cost to each officer in the U. S. Army..... 237 42

In addition to the above I have had to purchase the following articles:

24 White shirts, at \$2.50.....	60 00
2 Perforated buckskin shirts, at \$6.1.....	12 20
2 Perforated buckskin drawers, at \$6.....	12 00
9 Woolen shirts, at \$2.50.....	22 50
1 Pair of woolen drawers.....	2 50
12 Pairs of linen drawers, at \$1.....	12 00
5 Pairs of shoes, at \$8.....	40 00
16 Pairs of stockings, at 50 cents.....	8 00
6 Woolen blankets, at \$4.45.....	27 30
8 Pairs of white gloves, at 75 cents.....	6 00
24 Neck-ties, at 50 cents.....	12 00
5 Vests, at \$7.50.....	37 50
5 Pairs of suspenders, at \$1.50.....	7 50
38 Pocket handkerchiefs, at 50 cents.....	19 00
5 Pairs of slippers, at \$1.50.....	7 50
1 Mattress.....	10 00
2 Pillows, at \$3.50.....	7 00
12 Pillow cases, at \$1.25.....	15 00
12 Sheets, at \$1.50.....	18 00
38 Shirt collars, at 25 cents.....	9 50
24 Pairs of shirt cuffs, at 50 cents.....	12 00
1 Set of shirt studs.....	10 00
1 Set of cuff buttons.....	5 00
6 Pairs of kid gloves, at \$3.....	18 00
36 Towels, at 75 cents.....	27 00
36 Napkins, at 50 cents.....	18 00
1 Pair of shoulder knots.....	26 00
2 Pairs of shoulder straps, at \$6.....	12 00
1 Dress sword belt.....	18 00
2 Field sword belts, at \$1.50.....	3 00
2 Clothes brushes, at \$1.50.....	3 00
5 Whisk brooms, at 50 cents.....	2 50
5 Blacking brushes, at \$1.50.....	7 50
60 Boxes of blacking, at 25 cents.....	15 00
12 Brooms, at \$1.....	12 00
3 Feather dusters, at \$2.50.....	7 50
Mess kit, broken, etc.....	50 70

Total cost of extras for 5 years.....\$611 00

Annual cost to each officer U. S. Army..... 122 20

Every item in above two lists require to be replaced. Each officer requires the following articles that are not so perishable: 1 sword, complete, \$13; 1 pistol and holster, complete, \$13.50; 1 officer's rifle, \$36.50; 1 leather trunk, \$20.

Total of articles that will last 10 years.....	83 00
Annual cost to each officer U. S. Army.....	8 30
Twelvemonths' mess account, at \$40.....	480 00
Twelvemonths' servants' wages, at \$30.....	360 00
Twelvemonths' washing, at \$5.....	60 00
Twelvemonths' tobacco, at \$1.50.....	18 00
One pipe.....	6 50
Annual loss on furniture of two rooms.....	60 00
Annual premium on \$5,000 Life Insurance.....	136 50

Annual cost to each officer U. S. Army.....\$991 00

Recapitulation of expenses of every line officer in the U. S. Army without regard to rank:

Clothing as allowed to enlisted men.....	237 42
Extra clothing absolutely required.....	132 20
Arms, etc.....	8 20
Mess account, etc.....	991 00

Annual expenses of an unmarried 2d Lieutenant.....\$1,359 92

With a wife add ten per cent, and you will get the annual expenses of a 1st Lieutenant.....1,500 00

For each child add 10 per cent to 2d Lieutenant's pay.

You ask, how then does a married officer live on his pay? I answer, come and see. A wife, somehow, preserves her husband's clothes, and makes two dress coats last as long as a single officer can make six last, and in other articles by patching, etc., keeps his wardrobe in good order. Often she has to dispense with a servant and do all the work of cook, chambermaid, etc.; scrubbing floors even, so that visitors may be made comfortable; getting up by candle light so that no one may see her at such menial employment. Does she growl? No! Does it from love and to help her husband live on his scanty pay.

I am writing from seventeen years' actual experience. I have given each item, and any one who chooses can test whether I have put down the quantity or prices at more than they should be:

My present annual expenses are same as 2d Lieut.\$1,359 92

It costs me to educate and clothe two sons at an academy East, per annum..... 930 00

I have left for pocket money, per annum..... 80 08

My pay as captain is.....\$2,340 00

Out of this eighty dollars I have to supply myself with military books, newspapers, etc. I have a small annual income outside of my pay to help me if I go on a leave, and when I want furniture, etc. The above are facts; disprove them who can. GMB.

DISABLED VOLUNTEERS.—At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, held at the office of the Surgeon-General, Washington, the secretary presented his annual report, which showed that over 8,000 disabled soldiers were cared for during the year, as follows: At Central branch, Dayton, Ohio, 4,633; at Northwestern branch, 1,307; at Eastern branch, Augusta, Me., 1,325, and at Southern branch, Hampton, Va., 958, being an aggregate of over one thousand more than during the year 1876. The total average cost of food for each man per day was only a fraction over twenty-one cents, a reduction of one cent per ration over the previous year, which makes a saving of \$20,000. The total average cost of keeping each man during the year was \$25, being \$20 less than for the year 1876, and causing a saving to the Government of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The health of the disabled soldiers has been unusually good, the deaths during the year being only 174 at the four homes, which, considering the fact that all of the 8,000 men cared for were disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the Service, gives evidence of the healthy localities, generous food, sufficient clothing, and kind treatment. There has also been a decided improvement in the conduct and morals of the men, and the number of dishonorable discharges less than ever before. While the few so punished committed twenty or more offences each, it appeared that more than six thousand of the men did not, during the entire year, commit a single offence, or violate a single rule or regulation of the home.

A DESPATCH from Washington to the New York World, March 26, says: "The meeting of the Cabinet to-day was chiefly of interest to Army officers. The Secretary of War brought up the subject of promotions of officers by brevet, suggesting that the meritorious conduct of several officers who figured conspicuously in the last campaign against the Indians of the northwest is deserving of recognition. A letter from General Sherman on the subject was read. The General of the Army is of the opinion that the custom of ranking officers by brevet might be supplanted by a better system, inasmuch as the brevet system is often abused. Instead of brevet appointments General Sherman recommends that in all cases where officers are deserving of distinction they shall be promoted outright to whatever rank it is proposed to confer on them, or, if it is deemed advisable not to make promotions in that manner, to reward meritorious conduct by bestowing an insignia or badge of distinction upon the deserving officer, which he shall be authorized to wear on all occasions. A majority of the Cabinet was opposed to the system of promotion by brevet, but took no final action on the subject."

A DESPATCH to the New York Herald, dated St. Petersburg, March 26, says: "The Journal de St. Petersburg, which is the recognized organ of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Chancellor, published on Sunday last a remarkable résumé of the European situation, which was written entirely by Baron Jomini, the Chancellor's secretary. The tone of the article is very decided, and it concludes with the following significant words: 'The moment has arrived when this question should be definitely settled—with the concurrence of Continental Europe if it wishes it; without its concurrence if necessary.' From the Czar himself down through all the grades of Russian society to the humblest peasant there seems to be an all-pervading, unalterable resolution that the terms of peace agreed on between Russia and Turkey shall be maintained in their entirety, and defended, if necessary, to the last extremity. At the same time there is an unmistakable desire to conciliate Austria, and any concession that would detach her from England—even a large portion of Turkish territory—would be hailed with delight. On the other hand, no concession to England would be tolerated, and the only apparent hope of peace with that Power seems to remain in the abandonment of the English demands."

COLONEL MYER has prepared a code of sea-coast, danger and distress signals for the Life-Saving Service, copies of which are to be immediately supplied to the shipping and life-saving stations.

MARSHAL CANROBERT has sent Lord Napier of Magdala a telegram of congratulation on his selection to command any expeditionary force in the event of war.

* A bill requiring cadets to be chosen by competitive examination is now before Congress.—ED. JOURNAL.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE GENERAL STAFF—MILITARY JUSTICE AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.—It seems to be generally supposed that legal knowledge is the only necessary qualification for a judge-advocate, and that therefore any lawyer is competent to act as judge-advocate. This is a very grave mistake, and often leads to serious embarrassments.

The Judge-Advocate-General holds a very responsible position, and great care should be exercised in making the appointment. Careless revision of court-martial proceedings and remission of penalties upon insufficient grounds is very prejudicial to discipline. There can be no excuse for such a display of ignorance of the Regulation as was recently manifested in a decision of the Judge-Advocate-General of New York.

The lowest grade of court at present is the company court-martial. This is a committee appointed by the company to try members for violations of the by-laws and absences from meetings and company drills and parades. The name applied is an unfortunate one; it tends to degrade the court-martial proper in the eyes of the rank and file. It would be better if the title of court-martial were never applied except to courts composed of commissioned officers and convened by orders from higher authority. There might be in each company a committee of examination, before which could be cited all delinquents to the company, and fines would be imposed subject to appeal to the regimental court. These committees of examination should be authorized by law to employ a marshal for the collection of the penalties imposed.

A candidate for the position of judge-advocate in a brigade or division should be able to pass an examination upon the following subjects, viz.: The Constitution and Revised Statutes of the United States so far as they relate to the militia of the several States; the laws and general regulations governing the military forces of his own State; the Articles of War, and Rules of Evidence. It is also essential that a judge-advocate should be familiar with the routine of military life and usage.

In the conduct of courts-martial in the National Guard, where the court is composed of more than two officers, a saving could be effected by the State and much relief be afforded the court if the State would permit the employment of a stenographer at a certain limited cost. The great delay in court-martial proceedings is caused by the time required to write out the questions and answers in long hand. Were a stenographer allowed for one day many courts which now sit for three or four days would finish in the one, and the State save the difference in pay of the members.

The Medical Department of the State of New York exists only in the brains of the surgeons; no evidence of its existence is to be found except the M. D. on certain shoulder straps or knots. At the time of the late riots requisition after requisition was made for hospital knapsacks and stretchers but without result. This condition of affairs is a disgrace to the State. She calls her soldiers under arms, and then fails to provide for their care should they be injured in her service.

Every regiment or battalion should be furnished with an hospital knapsack. This may be of the ordinary form divided by wooden partitions into four parts or drawers, the more easily to carry the instruments, dressings, and medicines which would be needed in an emergency. This should be kept at the armory and should accompany the surgeon to all assemblies of the entire command for drill or other purpose. Accidents are always liable to occur during the rifle practice in the armories. Even were the surgeon present on such occasions there are no appliances ready for use.

Stretchers are inexpensive and should be provided for every command in the State, or at least one might be issued to each organization, and others kept to be distributed as circumstances required. In the large cities the police and hospital ambulances can be availed of by the National Guard, but in other quarters the State alone is to be looked to.

The senior medical officer of each regiment or department should keep a register of patients. In this he should enter names, grade, etc., of each officer or soldier whom he treats professionally, or to whom he grants a certificate of inability to perform military duty. If in active service there will be in addition to the above a diet book, a case book, copies of his requisitions and reports, orders and letters. After surgeon's call each day he will make a morning report of sick to the commandant. He shall transmit all the above mentioned records to his successor in office.

THE SPRING MEETING NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The programme for the spring meeting just issued by the N. R. A. embraces the following contests: *First day*, May 23, Leach Cup Match; 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Amateur Rifle Club and citizens of U. S. Frazier Gold Prize; 200 yards; teams of two men from any company in N. G. Soldier's Match; 200 yards; file and volley firing by teams of eight. Skirmisher's Match; 200 to 500 yards, advancing and retreating; firing at signal. *Second day*, May 24, National Guardsman's Match; first stage, 300 yards; members of the N. G. Eight subscription matches, individual and team, all at 300 yards. At 800 yards, Sharps Military Team Match; first stage, teams of four from any company, battalion or regiment; second stage, 900 yards; third stage, 1,000 yards; any military rifle, except special. Five Subscription Matches at 800, three at 900, and three at 1,000 yards, individual and team. *Third day*, May 25, Director's Military Team and Carbine Team Matches, with one regular and nine subscription matches, all at 200 yards; second stage, National Guardsman's Match; two regular and ten subscription matches at 600 yards. The rules governing the matches have been carefully prepared and will be

strictly adhered to. In many of the matches—particularly the subscription contests—the number of entries are limited. The meeting promises to be the best directed as well as the best attended of the spring meetings of the Association, all ranges as well as all rifles being taken care of.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Companies C and K were equalized in four commands of sixteen files for battalion drill on March 27, under direction of Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, assisted by Major Smith. A dress parade, which commenced the exercises, was beautifully rendered; the captain of the left company should, however, remember that when arms are ordered, officers drop the point of the sword. This officer remained at the carry during the sound-off. The lieutenant-colonel should also remember that the manual at dress parade is closed with an order arms. Without reformation—the dress parade being a distinctive ceremony—the drill was commenced with close column of companies on first company left in front with deployment on fourth company. These ployments and deployments were repeated on right and left with excellent precision, although the distances in column were not carefully gauged, thereby causing needless dressing. After a deployment into column of fours, the close column was again formed, direction changed by the right flank, and a march in column in mass with the wheelings were beautifully rendered, the second company being the exception. Their wheels were repeatedly broken. To and on the right and left close column of companies were executed several times, only one serious error occurring. The commandant of the fourth company entered the line from his position in the column of fours, instead of marching to the required six yard distance. A great gap was the result, which delayed the completion of the movement. From line of battle the companies were advanced by the flank, wheeled about and single rank formed by companies. This formation of single rank was repeated several times, an error occurring each time in the color company, and caused by the front rank of the color four failing to advance. At the wheel into line the rear four of this set were invariably forced to straggle to their proper places on the left of the company. The formation of double rank was always correct. After a short rest, chambers were opened and the pieces inspected, after which the loadings and firings were taken up. The firings by company, wing, rank, battalion and file were perfect, the volleys being as though only one piece was discharged. The file firing was regular, while not a single motion of the load was stirred. An advance by the flank of sub-divisions was followed by left front into line; one of the very best movements of the drill. A repetition was equally perfect. The double column was formed with a deployment to the front. The lieutenant commanding the color division should remember that before ordering the dress he should bring his command to carry arms. The double column being again formed, it was deployed by two movements in fine shape. A change of front on first company was handsomely executed, although the captain of the fourth company failed to order the half turn after the half wheel. The drill was only fair, most of the movements being exceedingly simple. The men were perfect, step and alignments being always correct; but the officers lack that promptness and snap which gives life to the perfection of movements.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Cos. B, C, F and H were again at the arsenal for battalion drill, under Maj. Young, on March 26, being equalized into four commands of twelve front, with blanks in the color company. The drill was commenced with a dress parade, which was fairly executed, with the exception of the lamentable ignorance of the right guides, file-closers and part of the color guard of the directions of paragraph 386, Tactics, with reference to that part of the manual executed when in line. The battalion was reformed for drill, the movements executed on the previous occasion being repeated. During the column of fours marches the same errors were observed in the distances between fours and companies, those in the leading company being most noticeable. The step throughout the drill almost averaged 120 to the minute, and many times on breaking into column of fours much distance was lost on this account, a difference existing between the swiftness of the head and rear of the column. The centre forward and deployment by two movements were executed several times, and very well done, the wheels of the fours and dressings being prompt. In the marches company and division fronts distance was invariably lost in the left companies and much time was wasted in dressing. In the backward march the error noticed in last report of officers facing their companies was repeated several times. The on right and left close column of companies were fairly rendered, although the commandant of the fourth company at almost every change failed to move on his own ground and virtually awaited the movements of the other companies before executing the orders. He invariably lost distance and delayed the completion of the movements. The close column formations and deployments were as a rule excellent, although the want of promptness of this same officer more than once delayed the completion. The drill as a whole was not equal to that of the last effort of the wing. The men were not so attentive, and although the major labored hard to instruct both officers and guides, he was compelled to repeat his instructions again and again ere they were remembered. The guides were particularly at fault, and did not improve under instruction. The manual was ragged, and on the march numbers of the men carried the piece with the hammer resting on the shoulder (Scott's Tactics). The principal errors in executing the movements was caused by a want of individual responsibility of the company commanders, particularly in that of the captain of the left company. He is no doubt well versed in the Tactics, for when started correctly he moved without hesitation, always giving the proper orders; but he seems to be afraid to move at the command until assured that he is right.

Drills of this regiment at the State Arsenal during the month of April will be held as follows: Cos. B, C and F, Thursday, 4th; A, D and E, Tuesday, 9th; G, H and I, Wednesday, 10th. Instruction: The manual of arms and loading and firing—Right wing, Thursday, 16th, and Wednesday, 24th; left wing, Monday, 22d, and Tuesday, 30th. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling and Maj. R. V. Young will command. Target practice in the large drill-room as follows: Cos. A and G, Monday, 1st; F and H, Wednesday, 17th; B and C, Thursday, 18th; D and E, Tuesday, 23d. Capt. Edward Barker, inspector of rifle practice, will superintend the practice.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Drills by wing were held in this regiment, at the State Arsenal, on March 21 and 22, the right wing, Cos. A, B, G and H, equalized in four companies, sixteen files, and the left wing, Cos. E, F, I and K, twelve files. The equalization and formation of the battalions were promptly perfected, and the movements commenced with marches in column of fours. The step was correct, with alignments and distances excellent. One serious fault, however, was observed in the column of fours marches. In changing direction the fours instead of marching square up to the wheeling point invariably pressed toward the pivot flank, so that the column, previous to the change, often attained the appearance of a reaping hook or the upper part of a letter S. To and on the right

and left close column of divisions were well done, the companies entering in their proper form. On resuming the column of fours, however, the position of the companies was changed, the column of fours being broken by "first division left forward fours left." This brought the color company to the head of the column, and movement after movement were completed in this position, the change not once effecting the precision of the execution. A column of divisions was again formed, and the normal position of a regiment right in front was resumed. Advance and retreat in line of battle was handsomely executed, after which the double column was formed on the march. The readiness with which this movement was executed speaks well for the knowledge and attention of the officers. A change of direction by the right flank with a deployment by two movements were equally well done. Marches in column of fours and by the flank of subdivisions were then performed; after which column was formed by right of companies rear into column, form divisions, and march division front, with wheels by fours, and during these movements the step and distances were well maintained. Right by companies and a march in column with wheelings were only fair, breaks in the wheels detracting from the general precision. After wheeling into line and another advance and retreat in line, the double column of fours was formed on the march, the execution being fully as prompt as that of the double column. Line was formed from the march by two movements in fine shape, the fours of the rear companies coming into line distinctly, the halt and carry being marked. The dressings and support arms were very prompt. These movements were repeated, the march being to the right, with the same deployment. This brought the battalion facing the rear wall of the building. At the order "fours left, rear companies on left into line," the captains for a moment hesitated on finding that they would be, what might be called faced to the rear; but orders were orders, the commands were given, and a bad blunder saved. After reforming to the front, single rank was formed and the manual of arms executed. There is a lack of uniformity in the execution of this manual which could be greatly improved, if at the company drills the men were made to execute the motions counting the numbers aloud. This manual is the weakest spot in the drills of the regiment. The column of fours single rank were marched around the room, distances well preserved, and line formed by "in double rank on right into line," handsomely and cleanly executed. Ployments and deployments by divisions and companies were next executed, the close columns being formed the right and left in front, the deployments being, as a rule, on the interior companies. Hardly a fault could be found with the completion of these movements. From the column of fours line was formed by fours left, rear companies right front into line faced to the rear. The movement was, however, somewhat ragged from the want of space to the rear and the difficulty of wheeling the fours. In the centre of the room, however, the movement was well done. Col. Cruger was in command, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Wilson and Major Jones, and the movements were similar on both evenings, although not following in rotation. The drills were excellent, and although there were a few minor faults, there was not a glaring error of either officers or men.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—On Friday, March 22, this command assembled in full dress uniform at its armory, the occasion being the presentation of the marksmen's badges won by the men at Creedmoor during the past rifle season. The regiment was equalized in ten companies of sixteen files front, but at the formation it was observed that the color guard had clearly been forgotten in the division of the total strength, for the color company had full twenty files. The error was not corrected. The dress parade, which commenced the ceremonies of the evening, was handsomely executed, the men being steady and the manual excellent. After the dismissal of the parade a few movements in the school of the battalion were executed in splendid shape, officers and men being on their metal before the large audience. In the column of fours marches the step and alignments could not be improved, even the right guides held to the correct distance between companies. An advance by wings, marches in column of companies and divisions, ployments and deployments from line to column and from column to line, were all without blemish; the double time movements being remarkably perfect. At the close of the drill seventy-three members of the regiment were called to the front and centre, and Col. Geo. W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, on behalf of the State, presented each man with the marksmen's badge won at Creedmoor during 1877. The command was then dismissed, and the regimental band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Gilmore, performed the following programme: Overture to "Der Freischütz," "The Gems of Faust," "Leviathan Polka," cornet solo by B. C. Bent, Rhapsodie Hongroise, and a humorous fantasia "Lot is Dead." Dancing closed the entertainment. Col. Porter has forwarded a request to the Adjutant-General of the State for the disbandment of Co. G, his reason being that the company is below the minimum. Internal trouble has been the means of disorganising this once fine company, a religious division being the original cause of disension. Unfortunately instead of being promptly checked the spirit of intolerance was fostered by the officers, until it became impossible for either faction to enlist a recruit. The officers then dropped out one by one, and now the material worth keeping will be transferred to other companies in the regiment, and the sore heads will by disbandment be allowed to find more congenial spirits. The 22d will give a grand complimentary ball to Bandmaster Patrick S. Gilmore at the Academy of Music on Easter Monday, April 22. As this is the testimonial of the good feeling of the rank and file, previous to the departure of the band on its European tour, and as the members of the two-tunes never do things in the entertainment line by halves, a pleasant time may be looked forward to by the fortunate possessor of a ticket.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—This regiment will assemble by wings at the armory, in fatigue uniform, on the following evenings, at 8 o'clock, for battalion drill: Field officers, non-commissioned staff, and Cos. F, A, D and K, Thursday evening, April 14, and Monday evening, April 15; field officers, non-commissioned staff, and Cos. B, E, G and C, Tuesday evening, April 9, and Wednesday evening, April 24. Francis N. Hollowbrook having passed satisfactory examination, a warrant has been issued to him as corporal Co. A, February 4. The following named men having been expelled, by vote of their company, for continued neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines, the same is approved by the regimental commander: Private Clarence E. Talman, Co. F, Feb. 5; Private Henry Rankin, Co. B, March 6.

GATLING BATTERY, ELEVENTH NEW YORK BRIGADE.—On Wednesday, March 21, the members of this battery assembled at their armory for drill and presentation of marksmen's badges. Forty men, in fatigue uniform, represented the command, the exercises commencing with a battery drill dismounted. The howitzers were used, and from the formation to the close the officers and men evinced a

thorough knowledge of their duties; the service of the pieces and firing receiving warm commendation. The manual of the piece was excellent, the changes of posts being rapid and correct; the dismounting of carriages and limbers were also excellent. The full dress uniform was then donned, and a short drill with the Gatling guns was held. Here, as in the howitzer drill, the men proved to the satisfaction of the spectators that a complete knowledge of their several duties had been acquired, and as the service of the piece requires rapid action, the interest was not allowed to flag. Captain Edwards has his command in fine shape, and the battery fully earned the applause received. The twenty-one marksmen were next called to the front and received the badges won during the past season, from Major H. S. Manning, brigade I. R. P. The floor was then cleared and dancing commenced. The drill and reception was a complete success. Among the visitors were Inspector-General J. B. Woodward, Major-General Thomas S. Dakin and staff, 2d Division; Brigadier-General Ira L. Beebe, 11th Brigade; Colonel Austin and Lieutenant-Colonel Beedle, 13th regt., with representatives from nearly all the organizations of New York and Brooklyn. The battery is ordered to assemble at the 13th regt. armory, in full dress uniform, (forage cap) on Friday, April 5, for drill in street firing tactics, in connection with the 13th regt.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Company A, 1st Cavalry, passed inspection on the evening of March 19. The company presented quite full ranks, and appeared more like real cavalry than we have before seen in this company. Owing to the serious accident which befel Major Follett, the battalion commander, the inspection was made by Adjutant Reed. The noticeable errors in the company formation were poor sizing of company, and neglect to divide properly into platoons. In opening ranks, dressing was poor; manual of inspection was weak only on the left of front rank, the balance of company executing it well; "close ranks" was ordered from front and centre of company instead of its right. The company movements were fair. The position of carry sabre is not thoroughly understood, a number taking extremely awkward positions, which should be corrected. The difficulty in drill appeared to arise, first, from the condition of the floor, which was waxed to the highest degree of smoothness, spoiling the cadence, and badly cutting up the step, and second, an apparent hesitancy upon the part of the company, as if the movement was new and but imperfectly understood, causing in one instance almost a complete halt before the execution of the change. The drill was the only real weak point, and can be improved by application in the school of the company. State property, a model in neatness and above criticism. The improvement is very marked in this command, and judging from the advancement made since last spring the company is capable of any excellence, provided the work which they have inaugurated is continued.

Co. A, 5th Infantry, was inspected at its armory (Banker Hill district) on Monday evening, March 18, by Col. Trull, the regimental commander, accompanied by the field and a portion of his staff. The armory of the company is unfit for occupancy, and when considering the small drill room (it cannot be called a hall) we are surprised that an organization can do anything within its contracted walls. The formation of the company we have seldom seen excelled, and the sergeant turned over thirty-seven men out of forty-five upon the roll. The ceremony of inspection was excellent, and the only error of consequence was one young man who brought his piece up at the order "inspection arms." The dress and general appearance of the entire company was good, and we did not perceive a single slouchy man. The drill we shall not notice, as it does not come under criticism; with a proper armory it would have been excellent, and we hope to see Co. A better accommodated ere long.

The inspection of Co. C, 9th Battalion Infantry, on Wednesday evening, March 20, by Lieut.-Col. Strachan, the battalion commander, was very unsatisfactory, and the improvement must be marked and rapid before the company occupies that standard its friends could wish. The first individual we encountered as we placed ourselves at the entrance of the armory was an enlisted man, in full uniform, smoking a pipe, and a hasty glance into the uniform returned the company in the company that was present in the same unpardonable error. Certainly we should expect a different example from an organization which has always occupied so prominent a position in the Massachusetts militia. The company formation was weak. Few men answered here, upon roll-call, but came to order, without replying when the name was called. Field music were posted, one upon left and the other upon right of the company, and the sergeant laid to order six bayonets, which obliged the company commander to do it. Lieutenant was in line of file-closers, in position during roll-call, and drew sword before the captain assumed command. Ranks were fairly opened, but the order "march" was given from front and centre of company instead of opposite right file facing to left; front was given facing the company, in place of facing to left. Manual of inspection quite good; uniforms fairly kept; waist belts, cartridge boxes and bayonet scabbards in excellent condition; but knapsacks can barely hold together, and are in the worst conceivable shape. Overcoats were very fairly rolled. Arms in beautiful condition. The company paraded well, having present thirty-nine enlisted men and two commissioned officers. Company movements require no mention; the small hall renders it impossible to execute company movements, and this, after noting the glassy floor, restrains us from mentioning the portion of inspection. The company is weak in inspection, the details of which are almost completely ignored, and this, after taking under notice the careless and slouchy manner in which men wear uniform and accoutrements, would warrant us in the belief that there is ample room for improvement in Co. C.

CONNECTICUT.—Company A, 1st regiment, gave its annual ball at Allyn Hall, Hartford, Monday evening, March 25. Preceding the torchlight procession an exhibition drill was given by the company under direction of the commandant, Capt. Westphal. The drill was divided into three exhibitions, viz: Manual of arms, by and without the word of command, and drum tap; school of the company, by word of command and trumpet signal; closing with the bayonet exercise. Sixteen files composed the formation in company movements, a squad of eighteen doing up the bayonet exercise. The movements executed were very well performed, but a quarter portion of the school of the company was omitted, only such portions being given as had been thoroughly practiced at previous armory drills. It is doubtful whether drills for exhibits of only certain portions of company movements are as instructive to the men as they should be, as the most important part are omitted in these preparatory drills, and only the simplest portion practiced. Platoon movements were wholly ignored, as was also the most important part of the manual—the loadings and firing. The column of fours was good, distances perfect; but in the flank movements and column of files distances were lost. The line formations on right and left and to the front were generally good; the dress, however, should be ordered as soon as the leading four is established. The right guide in column of fours had too much distance, being nearer five feet than twenty-one inches, while the left guide tried hard to cover all four files at once. The stamping at the first step in taking up the march sounded bad; the step was up to the required number per minute. The manual of arms was fine; cadence, motions and all being perfect. The order was a trifle loud. In the drill by trumpet signal the men became absent minded, or forgot the calls, and made some error; but, as a whole, that portion of the drill was creditable for the first public attempt. The men were generally very attentive to the work before them, and in all it should be called a creditable exhibition of Upton. The bayonet exercise was heartily applauded, and was very well performed. The position, however, was not always according to tactics. In the company movements bayonets were fixed during the entire drill, contrary to par. 181, and the full manual was executed by the guides and file-closers. The guides need instruction. The new regimental band (Cheney's) performed acceptably, and appeared very handsome in their new outfit.

A rifle match between teams of the 1st and 2d Connecticut will take place at Quinnipiac range, New Haven, May 8; distances, 200 and 500 yards; rounds, ten each distance; weapon, Springfield rifle, calibre .45; State ammunition. The match promises some excitement, and is looked forward to as being a contest that will develop the best rifle shooting yet seen in Connecticut.

TEXAS.—A company has been added to the National Guard of the State of Texas at Waco, adopting the name of the Central City Guards. It received its charter of incorporation July 12, 1877. A proper military spirit is on the advance in the Lone Star State, and we have reason to believe that the visit of that popular company the Lone Star Rifles, of Galveston, to Waco, on the occasion of the reunion of Gen. Hood's brigade, was the incentive to the organization of the Guards. Great credit is due Hon. Geo. Clark, late Attorney-General of the State, for the assistance rendered by him in drafting the charter and otherwise aiding in the organization of the company. The zeal and liberality of Capt. R. B. Parrott, now commanding the Central City Guards, cannot be too highly commended.

The company appear in style of uniform unsurpassed in beauty by any branch of the service; and meet four nights in each week for drill. Attendance is good and the strictest discipline enforced. In furtherance of the interest of the company the Amateur Dramatic Club of Waco gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Guards, from which they realized an amount sufficient to procure a handsome silk banner, of which public presentation to the company is to be made about April 1, 1878. Dimensions, 41 x 9 by 6 feet; material, best white banner silk, double, without seams, in centre a star embroidered (on both sides) in blue silk chenille, above and below star the letters C. C. G., 1878, embroidered in gold; flag trimmed with gold fringe two inches deep, gold tassels and cord; staff nine feet in length surmounted with a golden eagle. Messrs. M. C. Lilley and Co., of Columbus, Ohio, have the matter in hand, and the flag will cost not less than \$100. The following is the roster of commissioned officers of the Guards: R. B. Parrott, captain; Thomas Dugelley, first lieutenant; M. Snratt, second lieutenant. The Mal-Fest (a grand gala day at Waco) is fixed for the 8th and 9th of May, and a spirit of emulation is excited among the military companies of the State as to which shall carry off the liberal prizes to be awarded by the Mal-Fest Association for excellence in drill, discipline, and uniform. The Guards will attend and we anticipate for them a successful issue. General F. W. James, commanding the 1st Brigade Texas Volunteers, is making arrangements for holding a State military encampment at an early day at Houston, Texas. Governor Hubbard and Gen. Ord, U. S. Army, propose to furnish tents for the visiting companies. At least 1,000 men are expected to be present on the occasion. During the several days of the proposed encampment different military manoeuvres will take place, target shooting, prize drill, and ending each day with dress parade.

RIFLE PRACTICE IN CALIFORNIA.—The Legislature of California have recently amended their military laws by creating the position of general inspector of rifle practice, and placing a rifle inspector on the staff of division, brigade, and regimental commanders. The well known rifleman Capt. H. J. Burns will probably receive the appointment of general inspector. He will be re-elected as one of the most careful and painstaking shots in the California team, who won the last Inter-State match at Creedmoor, and has been identified with rifle shooting in California from its inception. Major E. O. Hunt has been appointed inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Gen. McComb, of the 2d Brigade. These officers are enthusiastic, as well as efficient. They propose to adopt the system which has been found so efficient in the State of New York in stimulating rifle practice, and there can be no doubt but what they will meet with the same success. The course which has been taken by California is one which should be followed by every State.

The act defining the duties of inspectors of rifle practice provides as follows: Sec. 2. The brigade inspectors of rifle practice shall have supervision of all matters appertaining to rifle practice within the limits of their respective brigades, under the directions of the brigade commander, as above prescribed for the General Inspector of Rifle Practice. [Inspect all ranges, see that the regulations are carried out, that the proper returns are made, and report to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice.] They shall report to such General Inspector of Rifle Practice, whenever required by him, the condition of rifle practice in their respective brigades, and what practice of that description has been carried on during any period, and shall also, at his request, report to him upon any matter relating to rifle practice which may require examination within their respective brigades. They shall attend the competitions for any prizes that may be offered by the State to the companies of their brigades, or that may be arranged between any of the companies of their brigades, and see that the same are conducted with fairness and according to the prescribed regulations for such competitive matches, and report to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice the result of all such competitions, with the names of the winners, together with such suggestions as they may see fit to make.

ALABAMA.—A correspondent writes: It has been announced that this fine company—the Montgomery Greys—will visit Cincinnati on Memorial day in May, where they will become the honored guests of the Cincinnati soldiery. The Montgomery Greys are prominent both in name and record in the history of the famous 6th Alabama regiment, for they have won for themselves a reputation second to none in these happy days of returning peace and reconciliation. They stand forth conspicuously in the celebration to the memory of the Federal soldiers' graves of the late war. This reunion of the volunteer troops of the North and South will be one of the grandest and most brilliant displays ever witnessed at Cincinnati; it will present a spectacle of peace and harmony that will gladden the hearts of every patriot in the land.

LOUISIANA.—The Continental Guards, of Louisiana, and Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, have received from the Crescent City Rifle Club a magnificent silver pitcher, with salver and goblets, as a prize to be shot for by teams of eight men, representing the Continental Guards and the Washington Artillery. The conditions of the contest will be: 1. Military rifles, bona fide pattern, minimum pull of trigger six pounds. 2. Each team to consist of eight men; 300 and 500 yards; two sighting and seven scoring shots at each range. 3. Position, standing 200, any position with head toward the target at 500 yards. 4. Competitions shall take place on the last Sunday of each month, the trophy to be won three times before being relinquished to the property. 5. Competitors must be regularly enlisted members of the command they represent. 6. The first match to take place at Frogmoor March 31. This is the first grand start at military matches in New Orleans, and the interest taken in the match is unbounded. An Inter-State military, as well as long range team, will no doubt represent Louisiana at the fall meeting of the National Rifle Association.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—Capt. Daniel D. Anthony has been appointed inspector of rifle practice 49th New York.

—Dr. Sol. Baruch has been appointed assistant surgeon with rank of captain on the staff of Col. S. V. R. Crager, commanding 13th New York.

—The bill appropriating \$5,000 towards the erection of the range of the New Jersey Rifle Association has become a law. This places that institution upon a solid foundation.

—A VOLUNTEER cavalry company is about being formed in the neighborhood of Norfolk, Virginia. Forty names are already enrolled.

—The reception given by Co. G, 71st New York, at Lexington Avenue Opera House on March 21 proved a complete success. The floor was well filled, nearly every organization in the 1st and 2d Divisions being represented.

—CAPTS. John Muldoon, T. M. Barber and W. B. Randall have been appointed an examining board for the purpose of examining newly elected non-commissioned officers of the 51st New York.

—A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will be held at the office of the Association, 23 Park Row, on Tuesday, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

—TEAMS of twelve each from Cos. D and K, 23d New York, held a rifle contest at the regimental armory on March 20 resulting in the following scores: Co. D, team Captain I. W. Sweeney, 231; Co. K, team Captain H. A. V. Schou, 323.

—THE EXAMINING board 10th New York Brigade is comprised of the following officers: Col. Jay E. Storke, 49th; Lieut.-Col. Rhea Griffin, 51st; Lieut.-Col. Albert E. Osborn, 49th; Major Gregory Doyle, surgeon, 51st; Major David H. Armstrong, surgeon 49th regt. No candidate examined by the board will be

recommended for a commission, unless such candidate shall in his examination average seventy-five per cent.; but the board may recommend that the candidate be allowed time to qualify for re-examination at a future date.

—THE DUKE of Cambridge at the meeting of the N. R. A. of Great Britain stated that as Sir Henry Halford's team had been defeated the council had no intention of encouraging a repetition of the International contest; while Lord Wharcliff said that the match showed that the English required a better system of team training.

—THE sixth annual meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club will be held in the room of Co. H, at the 7th regiment armory, corner of Third avenue and Sixth street, on Tuesday evening, April 2, at 8 o'clock. The election of officers for the ensuing year, and other matters of interest and importance will be brought before the club.

—ON March 29 the 47th New York held a reception at its armory, the exercises consisting of a review by Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe; presentation of marksman's badges by Maj. Henry S. Manning, I. R. P.; presentation of the "Veteran Diamond badge" by Brig.-Gen. L. V. Meserole; drill of non-commissioned officers in school of the company; tattoo by the drum corps, and a promenade concert and hop.

—THE 32d New York will assemble in full dress uniform at the armory on Monday, April 8, at 8 o'clock P. M., for review, inspection and distribution of marksman's badges. The regiment will be reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, and the badges distributed by Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Manning, inspector rifle practice 11th Brigade. The drill ordered for March 31 is countermanded and will take place on April 5.

—Co. A, 23d New York, assembled at the armory in full fatigue uniform, white gloves, knapsacks, with overcoats rolled thereon, on Wednesday evening, March 27, at 8 o'clock, for company inspection. The following changes are announced: Resignations—Sergeant Chas. S. Kennard, Dec. 10, 1877; Corp. Alfred B. Phillips, Nov. 5, 1877; Corp. Chas. W. Ide, Nov. 5, 1877. Warrants—Corp. Arthur B. Hart, sergeant, Jan. 7; Priv. Arthur H. Tupper, corporal, Jan. 7; Priv. Leslie Lambert, corporal, Jan. 7; Priv. Francis N. Holbrook, corporal, Feb. 4.

—WHEN the California Military Bill received the signature of the Governor, thirty-eight Senators and an equal number of Assemblymen signed a petition requesting the appointment of Col. E. J. Lewis as Major-General Commanding National Guard. Gen. Vernon has sent in his resignation, and the appointment of Col. Lewis will probably be made at once. Col. Tobin will no doubt be tendered a position on the staff of the new Major-General, and Major J. E. Murphy, of Del Norte, will be among the new staff appointees.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

B.—The Marine Corps has to be reduced ten before reaching seventy-five—the number established by law—and it will be at least two years before any new appointment will be made. The most influence generally secures a permit for examination, which consists of a general knowledge on all subjects.

T. V. S. writes: On page 80, Upton's U. S. Army Infantry Tactics, to dismiss the company it says: "Being in line at a halt the captain directs the first sergeant—Dismiss the company. The officers fall out, and the first sergeant commands: 1. Arms; 2. Port; 3. Break ranks; 4. March." The question I wish to ask is do the file-closers execute the 1. Arms; 2. Port? ANSWER.—The file-closers being a part of the company undoubtedly obey the orders of the first sergeant.

WE have received a copy of new versions of "Richard III." and "Hamlet," which are the first of series of play books to be edited by Mr. Wm. Winter, whose admirable poem before the Society of the Army of the Potomac was received with so much favor. The text has been cut and arranged according to the plan followed by Mr. Booth in his presentation of these tragedies. Mr. Winter and Mr. Booth have carefully verified the text; discarding Gibber and restoring Shakespeare. Mr. Winter has written into the text all of Mr. Booth's stage business and directions, and shows the grounds upon which his ideal of the character of *Gloster* is formed. The work may therefore be called a historical record of Mr. Booth's personation of that part. The appendix will be found to contain useful historical remarks and much fresh and interesting material bearing upon the tragedy. "Hamlet" is published in the same style, and "Richard III." and other plays will follow. The book contains Mr. Booth's latest improvements in the arrangement of scenes, text, and business. They can be used practically in the theatre, and will save managers and prompters a world of trouble. Mr. Winter designs to extend the series until it shall include at least fifty standard plays by the best authors in the language, and they will be found serviceable for private theatricals in garrison and elsewhere. The acting version of "Hamlet" will be found unusually elaborate. It presents all of the delicate points of Mr. Booth's treatment of the character, and will give the reader to understand precisely what his ideal is. It also gives a clear view of his manner of execution. In the appendix to this volume Mr. Winter has set forth his own views of the character of *Hamlet*, and has coupled therewith an abridgment of the opinions of some of the greatest minds that have discussed the subject. The books are not merely for ephemeral use. They are printed in a style never before adopted for publications of this kind, and will be appreciated by scholars and collectors.

EPITAPH.—On the banks of the Yescomico River in Westmoreland county, Va., in a clump of trees stands a monument erected by the citizens of that county over sixty years ago, bearing the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Midshipman James B. Sigourney, of the United States Navy, a native of Boston, Mass., aged twenty-three years, who fell in gallantly defending his country's flag, on board the U. S. schooner *Asp*, under his command, in an action with five British barges of very superior force, on the 14th July, 1813.

Found in Valparaiso on the grave of a sailor:
Shipmates, all my cruise is up,
My body moored at rest,
My soul is, where? Aloft, of course,
Rejoicing with the best.

Another sailor's tombstone bears the following:
The Commodore short warning gave,
For us to anchor ship,
My moorings hard and fast are laid
Till signal's made to trip.

THE Catlin collection of Indian implements, weapons, paintings and curiosities is to pass into the hands of the Smithsonian Institute as a gift from the family of Mr. Joseph Harrison, Philadelphia. The paintings consist of 310 portraits in oil and 300 paintings descriptive of all the phases of Indian life. The collection was exhibited twice in Europe. Upon the second tour while in Brussels the artist became embarrassed financially, and the collection was about to be seized, when Joseph Harrison, of Philadelphia, the engineer and locomotive builder, who developed the first railways in Russia, and who was then stopping in Brussels, bought the interesting collection.

(From the Illustrated London News, March 9.)

TORPEDO EXHIBIT AT PORTSMOUTH.

A PARTY of members of the House of Commons, eighty or ninety in number, went down from London to Portsmouth on Saturday, having accepted the invitation of Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., Commander, second in rank on board the iron armor-plated turret-ship *Thunderer*, to visit Portsmouth Dockyard, where the *Inflexible*, iron armor-plated turret-ship, is being completed. The tonnage of this vessel is 11,406, and her horse-power is 8,000. Some 500 hands are employed upon her; but she will not be ready until the spring of next year. After luncheon the visitors to the *Thunderer* ascended to the flying deck and breastwork deck to witness the evolutions of the crew. These, under the orders of Captain Wilson and Lord Charles Beresford, showed remarkable smartness in clearing the impediments, such as stanchions, catheads, boats and davits, removing the glass illuminators from the deck and substituting armor coverings, and beating to quarters in readiness for an engagement, all being completed in three or four minutes. A Gatling gun was hoisted in the tops, whence it would sweep an enemy's decks. The turrets were revolved and the guns worked—all done in a manner that elicited praises from the visitors. Attention was next directed to the *Venusius* torpedo-vessel, Captain Morgan, lying just astern. Time did not permit of a visit to the *Vernon*, torpedo school-ship, moored in the harbor; but some interesting experiments were carried out in the tidal basin, alongside the *Thunderer*, from the *Venusius*, the old torpedo-ship. One of the "Whiteheads," a cigar-shaped metal cylinder, pointed in front and with a screw in the rear, was started from the guiding frame fixed on to a stout steam-launch. It was directed to pass a little ahead of a boat stationed at a distance of about 200 yards. Plunging without any splash into the water, and sinking to a depth which can be regulated to a great nicety, the torpedo sped straight as an arrow, at a speed of twelve or fourteen knots, out of sight, but indicating its track by the bubbles of air which rose in its wake; it passed a few feet from the bows of the boat, and might just as easily have struck fairly amidships. To show that the Whitehead is not dependent on the directing framework for effective use, a second torpedo was despatched by hand from a common dingy, making as true a course for the object aimed at. These experiments, which were more nearly public than anything which has yet taken place in regard to torpedoes, conveyed an idea of what may be anticipated from the use of these formidable weapons in attack. The next demonstration went to show what can be done in the way of defence against the hidden dangers of fixed torpedoes, strikingly illustrating at the same time the dependence of modern warfare upon science. It has been found that the explosion of a mine will burst or destroy all fixed submarine torpedoes within a radius of 100 feet. Those, however, who attempted to clear a channel by laying and firing mines, would probably soon be blown up themselves, and the next experiment went to show how, by means of electricity, these mines may be laid and fired from a steamer without a soul on board. A stout steam-launch, having on each side a barrel with a tin box on the bilge, was started from the side of the *Venusius*, towing after she went a telegraph cable fast to the masthead. Through this cable currents of electricity were passed, acting on the tiller as rapidly and effectively as if a steersman had been in the stern sheets. The boats went to port or to starboard at the will of the operator, finally turning off to port, at right angles, and then dropping the two barrels which were supposed to represent countermines for destroying torpedoes in a channel where it would be dangerous for a boat's crew to venture. The barrels were disengaged and drooped overboard by the electric current causing an explosion in the tin boxes. This, in turn, ignited a time fuse, burning long enough to enable the launch to be steered out of danger, and then the two barrels blew up in succession, each being supposed to have cleared the channel of all hidden mines within a radius of one hundred feet. After this the bugles on board the *Thunderer* sounded to quarters, and in seven minutes from the last note of the call everything on the upper deck was clear of the guns, turrets were manned, and the ship was ready for action.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

SIR GARNET WOISELEY, whose interesting paper on "England as a Military Power," we reproduced last week, had in the previous number of the *Nineteenth Century* a companion article on "France as a Military Power." The disaster of 1870 he attributes almost exclusively to the inferiority in numbers of the French, which rendered their earlier defeats inevitable, and at once deprived them of that élan on which their value in war so largely depends. Considering the question, how far has this ruinous deficiency been repaired, he shows that France will have on the 1st of January next an active army of 745,000 of all ranks. To this is to be added 1,000,000 of the reserves and territorial army, the officers and the gendarmerie and similar bodies, and 90,000 men told off for the auxiliary and administrative services, making up a grand total of 1,900,000 ready to take the field should France be compelled to draw the sword within the next twelve months. When the new law has reached its full development, in 1892, there will be in the active army and its reserve 1,240,000 men, and in the territorial army and its reserve about the same number. The officers, auxiliary services, and the rest will bring up the total to something like 2,750,000 men of all ranks.

The German regular army is fixed upon a peace footing at something over 400,000 men. On the war footing, and including the landwehr, its total strength is estimated at 1,233,000 men. The landstrum battalions will bring up the total number to 1,800,000, or, with the addition of the non-combatant auxiliary

forces, to nearly two millions of men. If, however, Sir Garnet Woiseley has good grounds for believing that the reserve and territorial army of France can be filled up in case of need with a million of trained soldiers, well officered and well armed, in addition to the 750,000 men or thereabouts who have served with the colors since 1872, it is obvious that there is no such disparity in military strength between the two nations as that which wrecked the ambitious hopes of France in 1870. Sir Garnet Woiseley has high praise for the patience and devotion with which the government, in spite of political changes, is pressing on the necessary work, for the uncomplaining patriotism with which the country submits to a vast expenditure, for the ardor with which the officers, formerly mere flâneurs, are making themselves accomplished professional soldiers. "Holland, Belgium, England, and France allied together would," he says, "form a league that even proud Germany would feel was too powerful for her to face."

An eminent French geographer recently concluded a remarkable and exhaustive description of Germany by observing that before 1870 little was known in France of the country beyond the Rhine. We were taught, he said, to look upon the Teutonic race as wholly given up to poetry and speculative philosophy, and we only found out our mistake when these poets and philosophers came down upon us with their Krupp guns and robbed us of a couple of provinces and £120,000,000 in hard cash. And the French writer adds: "Don't let us neglect Germany as we neglected Prussia."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE electrical apparatus for illuminating the harbor of Odessa during the Turkish blockade cost about £25 a-night.

THE revolution in St. Domingo is reported to have succeeded, and Baéz, with his family, have taken refuge in Porto Rico.

AN English naval brigade, over one hundred strong and having two Gatling guns, has been formed at the Cape.

THE English government has purchased from Sir W. Armstrong and Co. four of the hundred-ton guns that firm has completed, or are in course of construction, for the Italian government.

THE British Admiralty has determined upon making use of the Coastguard float and on shore as a torpedo force, and with this object have given orders for all the district guard-ships to be supplied with torpedo gear and steam torpedo launches.

THE command of the English North America Station will become vacant during the present month by the promotion of Vice-Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B. Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield is named as his successor.

A YOUNG English cavalry officer stationed in India has recently accomplished the feat of walking forty-five miles in twelve hours and three-quarters. He walked the forty-second and forty-third and forty-fourth miles in thirty-nine minutes.

ONE of the great difficulties in the way of the proper and efficient reorganization of the French army lies in the fact that sergeants will not serve beyond their legal time; the consequence is that there are no sergeants in the French army of more than three years' standing.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks that it would be very depressing if there were grounds for thinking that a British fleet, under a competent officer, could do no more than the Turkish fleet under Hobart Pasha has as yet done in protecting the interests of its country and in hurting those of the enemy.

THE *Spectator* does not despair of England, which has never been so well prepared, that paper thinks, for it believes "that this country is at this moment able to inflict upon Russia, or any other Power, a most dangerous wound, and to keep it open for years, while remaining at home as tranquil and as safe as during the Crimean war."

THE Radicals of France, it appears, would like to see the standing army abolished, and the old National Guard, which was the source of many disorders at home, and which cut such a sorry figure during the Franco-German war, revived. Their belief in highly-developed Republican institutions is as robust as ever, and they still imagine that untrained soldiers animated with Republican zeal and the immortal principles of '93 are worth more than the best drilled armies in the world.

LIEUT. LEWIS WINTZ, of H.M.S. *Baleigh* has distinguished himself by jumping overboard from the poop, when the ship was under plain sail and going at the speed of eight knots, to the rescue of a seaman. He managed to pick up the unfortunate man, and when brought on board both rescuer and rescued were much exhausted, and the man soon died of the injuries he had received by striking against the hammock nettings in his fall.

HAVING secured the ironclads which were built, or being built, for the Turkish government, the English admiralty are anxious to acquire some which Mr. Reed has just constructed for the Japanese government. The Japanese government, it is said, had the ships built themselves, and are not disposed to part with them, and one of them has already arrived at Malta on its way out to Yokohama.

THERE was an inspection of the young soldiers at Aldershot recently by the Duke of Cambridge, and it is said his Royal Highness was well satisfied with them. They were 35 inches round the chest, and weighed 147lb. a man on an average. But even the optimist view of them would not regard these lads as equivalent to sturdy men of twenty-five, and yet it is to such lads, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says, "we

must assign a large share in the work of war if it comes on us to-morrow."

THE *Dreadnought* is nearly completed for service at sea, and has shipped her armament of four 38-ton guns, the largest yet placed on board a man-of-war. There now only remains the completion of her hydraulic gear and the sighting of the guns. The *Dreadnought* has taken more than eight years to build, including stoppages. She was commenced in Pembroke dockyard in 1870, under the name of the *Fury*, and soon after her keel was laid the construction was suspended, awaiting the report of the Committee on Ships' Designs, over which Lord Dufferin presided. Some years later the Admiralty, probably to conceal the length of time she had been upon the stocks, and in very shame at the delay, ordered her name to be changed to the *Dreadnought*.

THE German naval squadron which is to be sent to the East, under the command of Rear-Admiral Batsch, consists, says the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the following ships: 1, the iron-clad frigate *König Wilhelm* (Captain Kühne), turret ship; 2, the iron-clad turret ship *Grosser Kurfürst* (Captain Count Moutz); 3, the iron-clad turret ship *Preussen* (Captain von Blanc); 4, the iron-clad turret ship *Friedrich der Grosse* (Captain von Reinditz); 5, the steam aviso *Fulke* (Lieutenant von Levetzow). The steam corvettes *Gazelle*, *Hertha*, and *Freya*, with two large gunboats and avisos, are already off the Turkish coast. In the event of war becoming probable, the iron-clad frigates *Deutschland*, *Kronprinz*, *Friedrich Karl*, and *Kaiser*, are also to be got ready for service. Of the above, No. 1 has 8-inch armor plate at the water line, No. 2 has 8-inch, No. 3 has 9 inch, and No. 4 has 9-inch.

THE *London Times* says: The vast body of Canadian militia would supply, in time of need, raw material for an army such as could not be surpassed by the military empires of Europe. This reserve, which the British Empire has, is an inexhaustible mine of military strength. The Dominion population contains a certain element of born soldiers. A feeling in the greater colonies, especially Canada, is growing of a desire to knit closer Imperial ties. Recruiting in Canada should be of Canadians as Canadians, the remaining Canada militia to serve the Queen under Canadian colors. Though stationed outside of Canada facilities might be given for enlistment from the militia into Canadian corps for the Imperial service. Room could easily be made for such a new organization in the British army. Canada's case suggests this addition to the armed strength of the empire. Canada in a remarkable way fulfils the conditions necessary to complete success of the experiment.

A LETTER from the English fleet, in the sea of Marmora, Feb. 21, says: "We have pretty hard times at present on account of torpedo boats. We keep in readiness all night with wire hawsers run out round torpedo poles about 40ft. from the ship, and torpedo guns loaded and manned. The guns all round the upper deck are alternately loaded with case shot and shrapnel shell. I pity any venturesome expedition that would try with us a repetition of the attempts practised with some success on the Turks. Steam launches armed with 9-pounders, and with their crews armed to the teeth, are prowling about around the ships all night. Some Marines are stationed on a little island at the entrance from Constantinople to this place, and upon a craft making its appearance they fire a rifle, and the steam launch stationed within the boundary boards her. We burn no staylights at night to indicate our position, as is ordinarily done when a vessel is lying at anchor."

Iron says: "Whatever may be the merit of the so-called 'fish' torpedo boat, invented by the late Lord Milton, and said to be ram, cannon, and fortress all in one, there is no doubt of the present popularity of the 'Whitehead' machine, which, as Lord Charles Beresford remarked, 'can do everything but talk.' It is, however, by no means improbable that the Whitehead will be completely eclipsed by the so-called 'Laboratory' torpedo, manufactured at Woolwich. The new submarine engine of war resembles the Whitehead in the general principles of construction, but is capable of running at a much higher speed. A weapon of this kind flying through the water at the rate of forty miles an hour is likely to prove an ugly customer to possible invaders, and no degenerate successor of those wooden walls of which our ancestors were so proud. We are glad to find that the authorities are at last showing some reluctance to take the intelligent foreigner into their confidence. Laboratory torpedoes are now being made with all possible expedition, but not even Mr. Whitehead himself has been permitted to examine one."

THE ARMY CORRESPONDENT.—In a recent lecture, Mr. Archibald Forbes, taking a chapter from his own experience, describes the requirements of the ideal war correspondent. He must know half a dozen languages, understand the art of war, be ready to go under fire, and keep cool when there; should be able to ride a hundred miles at a stretch, go without food three days, and never know any "slight sinking," and at the end of his journey be able to write out five or six columns, at the rate of a column an hour, in a fair round hand, such as a foreign telegraph clerk could read, and a great London newspaper would think fit to print; having done which, it would be his duty to return at once to the scene of action. Mr. Forbes' own rides from Plevna to Bucharest, and from Shipka to Bucharest, are historical; the latter not less so from the fact that Mr. Forbes distanced not only all other journalists, but the six staff officers whom the Emperor had sent up to Shipka Pass for news. Mr. Forbes, who has received half a dozen orders for gallantry in the field, says of himself: "To the experience gained in service as a private dragoon I owe much of the success, such as it is, which good fortune has enabled me to attain in the latter capacity of a war cor-

respondent. I learned in the admirable school of a well-ordered dragoon regiment to be content with simple fare, to ride any horse that chance might offer, and to be my own groom and forage master. The habit of discipline there ingrained endowed me with self-control and self-reliance; experience in that sweet 'tent field,' Donnelly's Hollow, made me an expert campaigner. There is no better school than the barracks room for the rough and ready study of human nature. In fine, instead of looking back on my term of soldiering as years thrown away, I have found good cause to congratulate myself on the chance which gave me an experience of so much practical utility."

THE British naval training ship *Eurydice* was struck by a squall on Sunday last, March 24th, and capsized off the Isle of Wight, going down so speedily that, of the 325 men and crew on board, but five were rescued, and three of them died from exhaustion. At half-past three o'clock the esplanade at Ventnor was crowded with visitors admiring the *Eurydice*, which was carrying every available stitch of canvas. She sailed so close to the shore that from the pier head the cordage of the rigging was visible. Suddenly the sky became overcast and snow and sleet descended quickly, driving the promenaders to cover and hiding the vessel from view. When the storm lifted only a passing schooner, the *Emma*, which picked up the survivors, could be seen lowering her boats. The officers lost were: Captain Marcus A. Hare; Lieutenants, Francis H. Tabor, William E. Black, Stanley E. Burney; Naval Lieutenant, Nathaniel Child; Staff Surgeon, James L. Whitney; Paymaster, Frank Pittman; Sub-Lieutenants, Hon. Edward R. Gifford, Herbert S. Edmunds, Walter S. Smith; Surgeon, Robert Murdoch, M.B.; Gunner, Frederick Allen; Boatswains, Joseph Warren, William Brewer; Assistant Clerk, William Lamont. The *Eurydice* was a 6th rate, of 921 tons, and carried

four guns. The coroner's jury have rendered a verdict of "no one to blame."

ONE of the British iron-clads, the *Alexandra*, ran ashore in going through the Dardanelles. "Writing from Principio Island, near Constantinople, Feb. 16, an officer with the Mediterranean Squadron thus describes the incidents. The suddenness and secrecy of the orders to leave Besika Bay created intense commotion. On Sunday the Governor of the Dardanelles arrived to visit Admiral Hornby, being saluted with 19 guns, and on the following Tuesday orders were given to proceed up the Dardanelles to Prince's Island, bombarding the Turkish ports if fired upon, but not otherwise. There was intense anxiety as the six iron-clads—having prepared for action, boats being hoisted aboard, davits topped, guns loaded and run out, and crews at quarters—steamed up the channel at the rate of six knots an hour, in two lines, the *Alexandra*, *Sultan*, and *Achilles* as the starboard, and the *Agincourt*, *Temeraire*, and *Swiftsure* as the port division, with the *Salamis* as tender, between them. Precautions were taken to prevent firing without orders. A heavy snow storm was falling and it was blowing smartly. At one o'clock land was seen by the starboard division, and the flagship *Alexandra* put her helm to starboard; but the *Agincourt*, not seeing land or the flagship's manoeuvre, failed to do so immediately, which necessitated the *Alexandra* stopping and porting her helm to avoid a collision, and she thus ran ashore. The other ships, seeing this, sheered off and made for the rendezvous at Gallipoli, with the exception of the *Sultan*, which remained to assist the *Alexandra*. She was got off about 5 p. m., with little known damage. The *Raleigh* had gone ashore the day previously at a place where she had gone to assist Turkish fugitives." The *Raleigh* was docked at Malta, and found to have escaped with a few scratches, having gone ashore on a shoal bank.

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DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it be intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BRECKINRIDGE.—At Fort Foote, Maryland, Sunday, March 24, 1878, MABEL WARFIELD, daughter of Major Joseph C. and Louise D. Breckinridge, U. S. A., aged 13 months.

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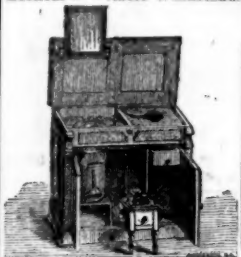
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